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We invite our Customers and friends to visit our Nursery and Garden Ware display and show-rooms
By Motor from Philadelphia: Leave Broad St. at City Hall, follow west on Market St. to Lancaster Ave. on right (Lincoln Highway). Follow Lancaster Ave. to City Ave., turn right and follow City Ave. to Old Lancaster Road. Turn left. This runs straight into Montgomery Ave. Our Office and Grounds are on the left, as indicated by the arrow.
Train Connections: From Broad St. Station take Paoli Local to Narberth (a 15 -minute ride). From Narberth, a 5 -minute ride on the Ardmore Bus will bring you to the Nursery and show-rooms.

Good Roads lead from all directions

# General Catalog of GROUND-COVER Plants 

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS

## HERBACEOUS

## PERENNIALS

PACHYSANDRA, English Ivy, Hall's Honeysuckle, Euonymus, Vinca Minor, Wild Thyme, Broad and Narrow-leaved Evergreens, Shrubs, and Trees, Deciduous Flowering Trees and Shrubs, Climbing Vines and Creepers.

ANTIQUE OIL-JARS, POTTERY, NORMANDY ANIMALS, BIRD-BATHS, SUN-DIALS, FOUNTAINS, ETC.

## HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 MONTGOMERY AVENUE NARBERTH, PENNA.

## About Our Plants and $M_{\text {ethods }}$

FOR many years, Ground-Cover Plants, like Pachysandra, Sedums, Veronica, and the like, have been among our chief nursery productions. Our experi-ments-and reports from our customers-prove that our well-grown, well-rooted plants give a close, compact growth that will cover the ground to the exclusion of weeds and take the place of grass. While grass is good and beautiful, it is many times best to use low-growing compact plants, the foliage or bloom of which is attractive, and which will succeed in accomplishing a definite purpose.
Ground-Cover Plants need little attention, as nature seems to have given them an unusual ability to care for themselves. As a result, they have a multitude of uses. Many of them are useful in rock-gardens, quickly filling open spaces that otherwise would be unsightly.
In particular, some of the varied uses for GroundCover Plants would be: Under trees as a benefit to the trees and to cover the raw soil beneath them; under evergreen and shrub plantings for the same purpose and to face down, as we call it, the planting, so that the bare stems of the shrubs are hidden by foliage; for terraces, slopes, garden borders and walks, steppingstone paths, foundation plantings, base of entrance gates, and the like. In fact, once one becomes interested in the possibilities of such plants, myriad occasions arise for their use.
It is better to use many small, well-grown plants, rather than fewer large plants, for a given area. With larger plants, widely spaced, each plant must grow a great deal to completely cover the space between plants, while smaller ones, closely spaced, have each to grow but little before a solid carpet is formed, which excludes the sun from their root-system, conserves moisture, and eliminates weeds.

Our economical system of propagation and method of selling the stock as field-grown plants or directly from $21 / 4$-inch pots, in which they are allowed to remain until fully pot-bound, instead of re-shifting into $31 / 2$ - or 4 -inch pots, eliminates the expense of re-shifting; no excess soil is shipped, packing charges are lessened, and plants ship more safely and are better and more quickly planted. Dollar for dollar value, the closely spaced smaller plants will give much better results than larger plants more widely spaced.

Complaints. We have carefully investigated the complaints received, and can truthfully say that poor results of such plantings are invariably due to careless planting and careless preparation of the soil. Please read planting directions carefully.

## Plants for Landscapes and Gardens

If you have gardens and home-grounds, you should be interested in the extensive collection of Hardy Perennials, Ferns, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs and Trees presented in this Catalog. We believe the collection will meet the needs of every planting, large or small, and we are sure that the prices will be attractive to the most exacting buyer.

## PACKING AND SHIPPING

Prices are quoted net F. O. B., Narberth, Pa. No charges are made for packing and boxing except where boxing for B. \& B. material is required, which is charged at cost. As plants are perishable, it is our custom to ship by Express, unless otherwise specified. Small orders are forwarded by Parcel Post, for which add 10 per cent of your remittance.

## QUALITY

Only strong, first-class plants are shipped. Hundreds of testimonial letters in our files bear out this statement.

## TERMS

If cash accompanies order, 2 per cent may be deducted. Charge accounts may be opened upon receipt of the names of three parties with whom the customer has had credit relations, or by sending bank or trade references. Sufficient time must be allowed for investigation. C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by 50 per cent of the total amount.

## RATES

Special quotations made for plants in quantity. Less than 5 plants add 5 cents each to 10 rate; 25 plants at the 100 rate; 250 at the 1000 rate.

## Helpful Planting Hints

Heavy Soils. Few plants enjoy heavy soil, even if rich; for such soils we advise the addition of 2 inches of sand and 2 inches of Peat Moss, dug into the soil not more than 4 to 6 inches deep. If soil is rich, no manure need be added. Plant firmly.

Medium Soils. Add 1 inch of sand and 2 inches of Granulated Peat Moss, or fine compost, dug 4 to 6 inches deep (not deeper). No manure unless soil is poor. Plant firmly.

Light Soils. Add 2 inches of Granulated Peat Moss or leaf-mold or compost, Peat Moss preferred. Add manure if soil is poor, but do not dig under more thar. 6 inches, except for Euonymus or similar deep-rooted plants. Plant firmly.

Very Poor Light Soils. Add manure and Peat Moss (or compost), 2 inches of each. Dig in deeper, about 8 inches, level and add 1 inch more of Peat Moss. Dig lightly and plant firmly.

Hard Ground. Where clay subsoil has been mixed with the top-soil at time of grading, the entire mass should be broken by deep digging. Then add 2 inches of sand, 2 inches of Peat Moss or manure, and turn it again. Now add another inch of sand and Peat Moss and $\operatorname{dig} 4$ to 6 inches deep.

Under Trees. Any plant under a large tree has keen competition; usually the soil is poor and contains little humus. We advise digging the soil to a depth of 8 inches; add 3 inches of manure and 2 inches of Peat Moss or compost; add sand if the soil is heavy. Dig well again, add an inch of Peat Moss or compost and work in lightly.
Plant firmly, and water the plants well so the roots and soil come in close contact, resulting in immediate growth. A half-inch mulch of Peat Moss or compost is beneficial immediately after planting.

## PEAT MOSS

Peat Moss is semi-decayed moss, light brown in color, free from fungus and weed seeds, and has no odor. Its value lies in its power to absorb nearly sixteen times its weight of moisture and to make friable heavy clay soils, as well as to make light soils capable of retaining moisture. We advise the use of Peat Moss for large plantings of Ground-Cover Plants in other than good garden loams. Bales are sold by cubic contents, not weight. Each bale contains sufficient Peat Moss to cover 240 square feet of surface 1 inch deep. In planting Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, and other broad-leaved plants, we can safely say that a mixture of 50 per cent top-soil and Peat Moss will grow any of these plants to perfection.

## Prices will be quoted on request



PACHYSANDRA may be used successfully upon steep banks and terraces

# PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS <br> The Green Rug for the Outdoor Living-Room 

"Use Pachysandra" has become a popular saying and thought with many landscape architects and plantsmen when confronted with the problem of planting situations such as follows:

Bare areas under dense shade.
Bare ground under evergreen plantings.
Bare ground under shrub plantings.
Bare areas along shady driveways.
Bare areas in courtyards.
Bare areas in city yards.
Bare areas at entrance gateways.
It stands out, not as a substitute for some other plant, but as the best and only one to use for these situations.
Pachysandra recommends itself - evergreen winter and summer; hardy under all conditions; even height of 6 inches.
Distinctly benefits shade trees, evergreen and shrub plantings, not alone in providing the natural mulch or forest condition of top-soil so important to them, but also in bringing out and adding an effect of completeness. The finished appearance that Pachysandra gives to plantings is unquestioned. It will carry out natural lines, face down and relieve foundation plantings, rhododendron borders, azalea plantings, extend the planted rock-garden from sun to shade in a naturalistic manner, enhance woodland gardens, combine with and protect plantings of spring bulbs. There are few plants as satisfactory as Pachysandra, and none that surpass it.

## Pachysandra Is Beneficial to Aged and Undernourished Trees

For this reason alone it deserves highest recognition. Nationally known tree surgeon companies, who are accomplishing invaluable service in preserving the large and old trees of the country, recognize Pachysandra as the best means of recreating the natural forest conditions lacking on well-kept lawns or bare grounds from which the leaves are blown or carefully raked away. They have written us that they instruct their men in its use and strongly recommend it because it protects the roots of large trees from the drying effect of sun and wind, prevents surface transpiration, and collects the fallen leaves, enabling the tidy application of humus and fertilizer. The cool, green foliage, 6 inches high, hides the leaves or humus, keeps the soil cool, while the stoloniferous root-system keeps the soil friable and permits falling moisture to easily penetrate to the tree roots.

## Size of Pachysandra to Use

Our plants are not divisions. They are grown from cuttings and have a strong, undivided root-system. Pachysandra is a true evergreen and "requires the shade of its own foliage" for best results; therefore it should be "planted closely," using young, vigorous plants in preference to large plants widely spaced. One-year field-plants, two-year field-plants, or $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants are the proper sizes to use. We recommend 4 plants per square foot.


A typical plant of Pachysandra taken from a $21 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. pot.

For extensive plantings we recommend the use of three-year field-plants, planted half and half with twoyear field-plants. For all general plantings three-year field-size are most satisfactory, and for summer plantings the $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants should be used.

## PRICES

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-year field-plants | \$0.75 | \$5.50 | \$41.25 |
| 2-year field-plants | 1.00 | 6.75 | 52.50 |
| 3 -year field-plants | 1.25 | 8.25 | 67.50 |
| $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants | 1.50 | 9.75 | 82.50 |

(Special prices will be quoted in lots of 2000 or more.)
25 plants at the 100 rate, 250 at the 1000 rate.

## Plants Needed for Ground-Covers, Borders, Cutting-Gardens, and Rock-Gardens

For the convenience of customers and friends, these various plants are arranged in one section of this booklet. As a further convenience, the Ground-Cover Plants are indicated by the character $\star$ (Star), and RockGarden Plants by the symbol $\diamond$ (diamond).

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum. Rosy Milfoil. Foliage $\leftrightarrow$ very finely cut, fernlike, mainly about the base of the plant, deep green. Flower-stems about 15 inches high, bearing a profusion of rosy pink flowers in flat heads during June. Suitable for massing, rockery, and roadsides.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
A. Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Sneezewort. The pure
$\star$ white, double flowers are borne in open clusters dur-
$\diamond$ ing June, July, and occasionally later. A good cutflower. Suited for low masses, bank-planting, and rockery. Any soil. Endures shade, but needs sun for flowers.
Field-plants
1.80 for $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100
A. sericea. Foliage gray and silky, cut but not finely
$\star$ divided, disposed mainly as a mat about 6 inches high
$\diamond$ from which the flowering stems ascend 15 to 18 inches. Flowers bright yellow, in dense heads from May to September.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.80$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
A. tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. Foliage finely divided,
$\star$ forming attractive mats about 2 inches high. Bright
$\diamond$ yellow heads of flowers on about 6 -inch stems during June and in less numbers, later.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
ACONITUM Fischeri. Azure Monkshood. Attractive, large, three-parted and cut foliage borne mainly on the 2 - to 4 -foot stems which terminate in a panicle of odd-shaped, large blue flowers during September. Field-plants.
$\$ 3.00$ for 10; \$22.50 per 100
ÆTHIONEMA cordifolium. Lebanon Candytuft. 4 to 10 inches. Flowers mallow lilac, in short dense racemes. Field-plants
$\$ 3.50$ for 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100
A. Iberideum. Gray, glaucous foliage with terminal © clusters of white flowers, in May. Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. See Lychnis, page 22.
AJUGA reptans. Bugle. 3 to 4 inches. A useful plant in * full sun or in shady positions; spreading in habit. Flat leaves, almost evergreen. Flowers purplish blue, in May.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Small field-plants $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |
| $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants...........$~$ | 2.00 | 10.00 | 85.00 |

AKEBIA quinata. See page 41.
ALYSSUM argenteum. Silver Alyssum. Foliage small,
© oblong, dark grayish green, silvery underneath, forming open, attractive mats a few inches high. Flowers yellow, in open clusters on stems about a foot high. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100

[^0]Alyssum saxatile compactum. Goldentuft. 6 inches.
$\leftrightarrow$ Europe. Foliage grayish, larger than $A$. argenteum, and arranged somewhat in rosettes. The bright yellow flowers are borne on branched stems a few inches above the foliage, in May.
Field-plants.
. $\$ 2.00$ for 10; \$15.00 per 100
A. serpyllifolium. 3 to 4 inches. Alps. Leaves small, $1 / 2$ $\diamond$ inch or less. Light yellow flowers in May and June. Field-plants.
. 2.50 for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
ANCHUSA capensis. Bugloss. Biennial to 1 foot. Leaves narrowly lanceolate; flowers blue margined with red, and with white throat; $1 / 4$ inch across in summer and autumn.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10: $\$ 18.00$ per 100
A. italica, Dropmore. Bugloss. Clusters of large blue flowers on stems about 4 feet high. Will bloom nearly all summer.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
A. myosotidiflora. Bugloss. 1 foot. Dwarf, heart-shaped
b leaves. Forget-me-not-like flowers in May and June. For borders or rock-garden, sun or shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for $10 ; \$ 22.50$ per 100
ANEMONE japonica. Plants form foliage clumps less than a foot high, from which arise about 2 -foot flowering stems during September and until frosts. Flowers large, 2 to 3 inches across. Woodland and border.
Queen Charlotte. Pink; semi-double.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
Whirlwind. White; semi-double. Field-plants.
$\$ 3.00$ for $10 ; \$ 22.50$ per 100
A. Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower. Delicate-appearing plants
$\leftrightarrow$ with finely divided basal leaves and large, generally purplish flowers on stems about 10 inches high. April. Rockery in mellow, well-drained soil in half-shade. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
ANTHEMIS tinctoria, Kelway's Variety. Camomile. Large, golden yellow flowers, produced all summer on 2-foot stems. Excellent for cutting. Grows in poor soil.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
AQUILEGIA alpina. Alpine Columbine. A species from * Switzerland, growing only a foot or less high, with large, rich blue flowers. May and June.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
A. canadensis. American Columbine. North America. $\diamond$ The graceful native species with red and yellow flowers during May and June. Endures shade, but cannot abide a heavy leaf-mulch.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
A. chrysantha. Golden Columbine. Southwestern United
$\diamond$ States. A stronger growing species, usually about 2 feet high, with yellow flowers from June to August. Not as shade-enduring as A. canadensis. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
A. Crimson Star. 15 to 18 inches. Spurs and sepals red; white petals. May and June.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100

Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids. A strain of long$\checkmark$ spurred hybrids in a large number of colors-reds, blues, whites, and yellows in various combinations. Blooms from May to August. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. Suitable for groups and rockery. Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
A. Skinneri. Scarlet and yellow flowers. Full bloom in May and June. Suitable for shady places. Field-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
ArABIS alpina. Alpine Rockcress. 4 to 6 inches. Masses $\checkmark$ of pure white flowers very early in the spring. Sun, not particular as to soil. Excellent for rockery. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. One of the
$\star$ best ground-covers. Thrives equally well in sandy and loamy soils, forming a dense, low mat of evergreen foliage. Fine for covering rocky slopes and banks, sandy places, and seashore plantings. Small white flowers tinged with red followed by large red berries.
$21 / 2$-inch pot-plants. . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ for 10; $\$ 37.50$ per 100
6 -inch pot-plants. . . . . $\$ 9.00$ for 10; $\$ 75.00$ per 100
ARENARIA balearica. Creeping Sandwort. A dense-
$\star$ growing, creeping plant, useful for clothing bare rocks or stones near the waterside. If planted on the shady side, in any small chink, it rapidly spreads its mosslike foliage and is sprinkled in summer with tiny white starlike flowers.
Field-plants
$\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
A. Montana. Mountain Sandwort. Tufts of dark green
$\star$ foliage 3 to 4 inches high. Flowers pure white, large
$\checkmark$ and conspicuous. May to August. Excellent for rockery. Light sun and half shade.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100
A. verna caespitosa. Moss Sandworth. Europe and
$\star$ Rocky Mountains. Forms dense, mosslike mats of
© evergreen foliage. Flowers white, small, not much above the foliage. Not particular as to soil. Shade and half-shade. Fine for rockery or between steppingstones.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for $10 ; \$ 20.00$ per 100
ARMERIA Laucheana. Thrift. 3 to 6 inches. Excellent © rock-plant. Very free flowering; bright rosy pink flowers in May and June. Excellent for seashore plantings as it likes dry, sunny situations. Foliage forms dense grasslike cushions.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.75$ for 10 ; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
A. maritima. 3 to 6 inches. This makes a good edging plant. Foliage is grasslike. Fowers pale pink, in May and June. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
A. maritima alba. White-flowering form of the preceding. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
A. pseudo-armeria. To $11 / 2$ feet. Glaucous leaves, oblong and lanceolate; flowers bright pink, in heads to 2 inches across. Field-plants.
$\$ 1.75$ for $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100
ARTEMISIA Silver King. $21 / 2$ to 3 feet. Foliage silvercolored. One of the best decorative plants for border, basket arrangement, and bouquets.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100

[^1]ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. North America. A
$\star$ shade-loving plant with large, kidney-shaped, deciduous leaves rising about 6 inches from a creeping underground stem, and chocolate-colored flowers near the ground. A satisfactory plant for a ground-cover in rich, shady woods. Good companion for trilliums. Should not receive a heavy leaf-mulch.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. 3 feet. Native. A branching plant with good glabrous green foliage. Attractive pink flowers in July. Strong, established plants cut down after flowering will bloom again in the fall. Suitable for roadside planting in masses in moist positions in full sun.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
A. tuberosa. Butterfly-weed. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. Native. Small dark green foliage. Flowers orange to orange-red, very showy, July and August. Give deep, well-drained to dry soil in full sun.
3 -year field-plants. . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
ASTER alpinus. Rock Aster. A dwarf Aster with the
$\leftrightarrow$ foliage in a cluster about the base of the plant and a solitary flower 3 to 4 inches across, borne on a 10 -inch stem. The flowers vary from white to pink and violet. May and June.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
A., Mauve Cushion. Hardy Aster. A distinct species
$\star$ forming circular, cushion-like plants $11 / 2$ feet across and 9 inches high. Flowers delicate soft mauve, over $11 / 4$ inches in diameter, completely cover the plant in October and November. Excellent for steep terrace planting combined with thymes and Nepeta Mussini. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
A. Skyland Queen. One of the earliest and best Fall Asters. Large light blue blossoms, dark green foliage. Field-plants.
$\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100
AUBRIETIA deltoides. Aubrietia. Semi-trailing ever-

- green plants a few inches high, suited to the rockery or wall-garden. Completely covered with small but showy flowers during April and May. The colors vary from white and many purple shades to red.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
BAPTISIA australis. Blue Wild Indigo. 3 feet. Native. Stout, deep-rooting plant with many stems, and 3 -foliate, grayish green leaves. Showy, indigo-blue, lupinelike flowers in long terminal racemes in July. Prefers deep soil, full sun, and lime.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
B. tinctoria. Yellow Wild Indigo. Native. Bushy plant, not as tall as B. australis, and with smaller leaves. Flowers bright yellow in numerous racemes during July and August. Prefers a well-drained, open, quite acid soil. Endures a considerable amount of shade where soil-conditions suit it. Forms excellent foliage masses. Open woods and roadside plantings. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10 ; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
BOCCONIA cordata. Pink Plume-Poppy. 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is excellent, somewhat resembling in color and texture that of the blood-root. Flowers are very small and are borne in a large terminal panicle which appears as a pinkish or creamy white plume. The distinct and beautiful foliage makes the plant suited for masses on lawns or open woodlands. Open, well-drained, deep soils are preferred.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100

CALAMINTHA alpina. See Satureia alpina.
CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. An elegant,
$\star$ trailing, herbaceous plant with finely divided foliage. Flowers large, saucer-shaped, deep rosy crimson. Blooms all summer and fall. For base of shrub plantings on lawns.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
CALLUNA vulgaris (Erica vulgaris). Purple or Scotch
$\star$ Heath. 9 to 15 inches. Quite hardy. In a sandy loam

- or peaty soil will carpet beneath deciduous trees (excepting maples), slopes and sides of walks. Ideal for facing down rhododendron and azalea plantings. Good rock-garden subject.
C. vulgaris alba. White form of the preceding and used $\star \bullet$ for same purposes.
C. vulgaris Alporti. Crimson form of C. vulgaris, and $\star$ © used for same purposes.
C. vulgaris Searlei. 6 inches. Dwarf form. Distinct and
$\star$ beautiful. White. Carpet on north exposed slope in
© rock-garden.
Pot-plants
$\$ 4.00$ for 10; $\$ 35.00$ per 100
CAMPANULA carpatica. Carpathian Bellflower. Foliage
↔ forms compact tufts 4 to 6 inches high. Flowers blue, large, and erect, from July until fall. Fine for borders, rockeries, and massing.
Field-plants.
. 2.25 for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
C. glomerata superba. Showy Cluster Bellflower. 2 feet. Violet flowers in June and July.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
C. Medium. Canterbury Bells. The beautiful biennial with large blue, rose or white flowers. June and July. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10 : $\$ 15.00$ per 100
C. Medium calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Bellflower. Tall, erect-growing plants, with pink, white, and lavender flowers in May and June. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
C. persicifolia. Peachleaf Bellflower. Basal foliage characteristic, light, bright green somewhat like peach leaves. Flowering stems erect to about 2 feet. Flowers large, showy. May to July. Suited for masses or groups. Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
C. persicifolia alba. White flowering form.

Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
CENTAUREA dealbata. Persian Centaurea. Asia. Lower leaves pinnate, $a$ foot or more long. Stems about 2 feet high, suberect, pinnate leafy, with flower-heads just above the upper leaf. Outer flowers red; central ones rosy or white. June and July.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
C. montana. Mountain Bluet. About 1 foot high with
© dark grayish green foliage, the young growth being silvery. Flowers large, blue in May and June. Rockery and masses.
Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
CEPHALARIA alpina. Yellow Cephalaria. 4 feet or more. Flower-heads sulphur-yellow, scabiosa-like. July and August. Suitable for masses and roadside planting.
Field-plants.
. $\$ 2.25$ for 10 ; $\$ 18.00$ per 100

Cephalaria tatarica. Tatarian Cephalaria. A somewhat stronger grower than above, with creamy white, showy flowers during midsummer. Masses and roadside groups.
Field-plants
. $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Spreading $\star$ plant with silvery leaves, covered with masses of
$\diamond$ white flowers in June. Excellent ground-cover beneath large, open shade trees, or for massing in rockery and border.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. Wallflower. A hybrid 1 foot
$\diamond$ high or less, with bright orange flowers in the spring and summer. Often exhausts itself with flowering, becoming biennial.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
CHELONE barbata. See Pentstemon barbatus. See page 23.
CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Chrysanthemum.
$\leftrightarrow$ Foliage small, dark gray-green, matted, about 2 inches high. Flowers on stems 8 to 12 inches high, solitary, white like a small field-daisy, during October. Field-plants
\$2.25 for 10; \$18.00 per 100
C. maximum. Pyrenees Chrysanthemum; Shasta Daisy. Larger foliage and more spreading than the preceding and flowering in midsummer until fall.
Field-plants
\$2.25 for 10; \$18.00 per 100
C. maximum, King Edward. Strong, vigorous grower. Blooms freely all summer. Enormous white flowers on stems about 2 to 3 feet high.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
CIMICIFUGA racemosa. Cohosh Bugbane. 2 to 3 feet. Native. Established in the semi-open woodland or the shady garden, the tall, imperial racemes of white flowers stand out strikingly in July and August. The basal foliage is large decompound, elegant. Needs good drainage. Prefers rich soil. Masses of specimens in woodland or shaded places.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
C. fœtida simplex. Kamchatka Bugbane. Very rare, and one of the best herbaceous perennials. Pure white flowers in large racemes during September and October.
Field-plants

## $\$ 7.50$ for 10

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Will estab-
$\diamond$ lish well in masses in all shady places in good soil, shady hollows, cold corners, etc. Stems carry many extremely fragrant, bell-shaped white flowers in May.
For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

| 1-year field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $31 / 2$-inch pot-plants . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.50 | 20.00 | 175.00 |
| Clumps | 25.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |

COREOPSIS grandiflora. Big Coreopsis. $11 / 2$ feet. A semi-double form of the well-known Coreopsis, with large yellow flowers on long stems during the summer months.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
COTONEASTER horizontalis. No better or more beauti-
$\star$ ful shrub known for terraces, slopes, tops of low walls, foundation planting, etc. A plant that should be used instead of Berberis Thunbergi. Fan-shaped, prostrate branches, bearing red berries in fall.

| For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .$\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ | $\$ 450.00$ |
| 12.50 | 100.00 | 850.00 |

## Cotoneaster horizontalis <br> Natural Irregular Shaped Plants <br> For 10 Per 10 <br> 100 Per $100{ }^{\circ}$ <br> Per $\$ 22.50$ <br> $\$ 180.00$ <br> $11 / 2$ - to 2 -foot field-grown 2 - to $21 / 2$-foot field-grown 30.00 240.00

C. humifusa (C. Dammeri). A shrub which will be most
$\star$ widely used as a ground-cover when better known.
$\star$ Flat-growing, semi-evergreen woody plant, with larger leaves than C. horizontalis. Large red berries in the fall. Grows perfectly flat, and roots where branches touch the soil, ideal for terrace positions.
4-inch pots.
$\$ 7.50$ for 10; $\$ 60.00$ for 100
CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Pink Lady-Slipper; Moccasin Flower. 1 foot. Native. Rose-purple flowers, May and June. This plant sends up two broad leaves from the center of which rises the flower-stem. Plant in a dry woodland in natural surface soil.
1 to 2 flowering crowns per plant-
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
C. pubescens. Yellow Lady-Slipper. Native. Plant with a leafy stem and pale yellow flowers in May and June. Plant in woodland or shade in well-drained soil enriched with leaf-mold or peat moss.
1 to 2 flowering crowns per plant-
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
C. spectabile. Showy Lady-Slipper. 15 to 20 inches. Native. Plant with leafy stems, bearing in June, white and pink-purple flowers, occasionally all white. Plant in rich, moist woodland or shade.
1 to 2 flowering crowns per plant-
$\$ 2.50$ for 10: $\$ 22.50$ per 100
DAPHNE cneorum. See page 36 .
DELPHINIUM belladonna. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers light blue, continuously during the summer.
Field-plants
\$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100
D. bellamosum. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers dark blue, continuously during the summer. Field-plants
\$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100
D., Garden Hybrids. Taller, with longer and stiffer spikes. much larger flowers of many different shades. Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.75$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
D. grandiflorum ( $D$. chinense). Slender Larkspur. About
$\leftrightarrow 11 / 2$ feet. Finer cut foliage than the preceding. Flowers deep blue, showy, June to fall. Field-plants
. $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
D. grandiflorum album ( $D$. chinense album). A white
© form of the preceding. Field-plants
. $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. 15 to 18 inches. Old-time garden plant producing great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. May and June.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Newport Pink } \\
& \text { White } \\
& \text { Mixed }
\end{aligned}
$$

Field-plants
. $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
D. Beatrix. A fine hardy Pink which is becoming very
$\star$ popular. Lovely salmon-pink flowers, very fragrant
© and freely produced in May and June.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100

Dianthus cœsius. Cheddar Pink. Rosettes of blue-gray foliage. Sweet-scented, rose-pink flowers in May and June.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10 ; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
D. deltoides. Low-tufted evergreen creeper hidden by
$\star$ profusion of pink flowers in June and July. Full sun and partial shade. Rapid grower, not particular as to soil.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
D. plumarius. Garden Pink; Grass Pink. Mounds of
-blue, glaucous leaves, with numerous flowers on about 1 -foot stems in June and July. Light and deep pink shades. Garden masses and rockery.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100 4-inch pot-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100
DICENTRA Cucullaria. Dutchman's Breeches. Native Fern-like foliage 4 to 6 inches high, from a cluster of tubers. Flowers white with yellow tips, in racemes just above the foliage, in early spring. Shade or rich woodland soil in sun. Use mulch of fine material. Plant tubers shallow-about 2 inches deep. Fine for woodland masses.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
D. eximia. Fringed Bleeding-Heart. 1 foot. Native.
$\checkmark$ Racemes of pink flowers in May and throughout the season. Suitable for woodlands, but will endure full sun with good soil-conditions. A beautiful plant for masses or rockery.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
D. spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. 2 feet. A stronger plant, with foliage not so finely cut as the preceding; heartshaped, deep rosy red and white flowers in many drooping racemes in May and June. An indispensable garden plant for sun or very considerable shade. Best as specimens and in small groups.
3 - to 5 -eye field-plants...... $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
6 -inch
6 -inch pot-plants ........... $\$ 3.50$ for $10 ; \$ 30.00$ per 100
DIGITALIS, Isabellina. 3 feet. A fine yellow, changing to chamois. Three to four flower-spikes to a plant.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora. Gloxinia Foxglove. 3 to 4 feet. Flowers in shades of purple or white, much spotted on the inside. Usually a biennial or shortlived perennial. Does best with some shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
DODECATHEON Meadia. Shooting-Star. Native. Foli-
$\checkmark$ age oblong-linear, bright shining green, in a rosette. Stem leafless to even 2 feet, bearing at the top an open cluster of drooping cyclamen-like, rose-purple to white flowers. Quite variable. May and June. Likes sufficient but not excessive moisture. Shade or open in cool positions. Elegant woodland border or rockery plant.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10: $\$ 18.00$ per 100
DORONICUM caucasicum. Caucasian Leopard's-Bane. Large, bright, yellow, daisy-like flowers in May and June. Very effective in masses as border plant. Also a wonderful cut-flower. Easily grown in sun or semishade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for 10 ; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
D. excelsum. Large yellow Marguerite-like flowers, $21 / 2$ to 3 inches across, in early spring. Very suitable for beds and borders, also splendid for cutting.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for $10 ; \$ 22.50$ per 100

ECHINOPS Ritro. Steel Globe Thistle. Foliage mainly basal, thistle-like (not prickly), and perfectly globular heads of light blue flowers terminating 3 to 4 feet, slightly leafy stems. Distinct. Best as specimen plants or small groups.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
EPIMEDIUM macranthum niveum. Snowy Epimedium.

- A slender, fascinating plant about a foot high, with 3 ternate decorative foliage and white orchid-like flowers. Thrive best in partial shade. Not particular as to soil but enjoys a rich, loose loam. Rockery, wallgarden, and woodland groups.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
4-inch pot-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100
EUONYMUS radicans. Adapts itself to many purposes.
$\star$ As a clinging, woody climber on stone or brick walls
( ) to a height of 10 to 12 feet and good for low garden walls; as an evergreen trailing plant in window-boxes and vases; or cut back and clipped it makes a dwarf edging resembling boxwood. It is one of our best low-spreading evergreen ground-covers. Leaves about $2 / 3$ inch wide and 1 inch long, oval in shape, and lightly veined, with serrated edges.

|  |  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1-year field-plants | $\ldots . . . . . . .$. | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 2-year field-plants | ................25 | 18.00 | 150.00 |  |
| 3-year field-plants | 3.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |  |

E. radicans acutus. Similar to and as useful as E. radi$\star$ cans colorata. The leaves are more pointed and a ↔ lighter green.

| For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| 2.25 | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 3.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 3.50 | 30.00 | 250.00 |

E. radicans colorata. We consider this the finest ground-
$\star$ cover for large terraces and slopes, semi-waste hillsides, roadside plantings, and the like. Being entirely evergreen (foliage turns bronzy red in winter), it is very attractive at all seasons. A rapid-growing plant, rooting at every joint, and does not climb, thus giving a uniform, even effect. Thrives in sun or shade. Leaves are $1 / 2$ inch wide, and $13 / 4$ inches long, almost oval.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-year field-plants | . \$1.50 | \$12.00 | \$100.00 |
| 2-year field-plants | 2.00 | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| 3 -year field-plants | 3.00 | 22.50 | 180.00 |
| 4-year field-plants | 4.00 | 30.00 | 225.00 |

E. radicans kewensis. As a low evergreen ground$\star$ cover, this small-leaved Euonymus ranks high. It
$\diamond$ forms a perfect mat of green leaves, turning bronzy red in autumn. The leaves are about $1 / 4$ inch wide and a trifle longer, almost round. Fine for evergreen creeper in rock-garden, as it will cling to large boulders and reach about 2 feet or more. Most suitable for low walls, edge of pools, areaway copings, low slopes, and terraces.

| Field-plants | \$2.00 | \$18.00 | \$150.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21/4-inch pot-plants | 2.00 | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 3 -inch pot-plants | 3.00 | 25.00 | 225.00 |

[^2]Euonymus radicans variegatus. Similar to $E$. radicans $\star$ in form and habit, except that the leaves are edged $\diamond$ white about the green center. Very showy in contrast to the green.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-year field-plants | . \$1.50 | \$12.00 | \$100.00 |
| 2-year field-plants | 2.25 | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 3-year field-plants | 3.00 | 25.00 |  |

E. radicans vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. The largest $\star$ and strongest growing Euonymus. Distinct from other evergreen Euonymus because of the orange-red berries carried during the winter-hence its common name, "Evergreen Bittersweet." Rather slow to start, but as soon as it becomes established, climbs rapidly. Used on walls of any kind and to spread along low stone walls and embankments. It is also ideal for foundation plantings and as a facing-down plant in combination with laurel and other broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves on old stems measure about 1 inch wide and $11 / 2$ inches long; leaves on young growth are smaller.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-year field-plants | . \$3.50 | \$30.00 | \$250.00 |
| 3 -year field-plants | 5.00 | 45.00 | 400.00 |
| 4 -year field-plants, | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |
| 5 -year field-plants, | 10.00 | 90.00 |  |

## Add 20 cents per plant for B. \& B.

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mist-Flower. Native. Generally about a foot high, forming clumps of foliage of thin, triangular-ovate leaves. Flowers light blue to violet, in ageratum-like, compact clusters in September and October. Open or very considerable shade.

## Field-plants <br> $\$ 2.25$ for 10: $\$ 18.00$ per 100

E. urticaefolium ( $E$. ageratoides). Snow Thoroughwort. 2 to 3 feet. Native. Smooth, branching plant, with bright green, thin leaves. Flowers pure white, in numerous small heads in large open clusters, in August and September; useful for cut-flowers. Grows best in good soil in semi-shade. Garden and woodland masses.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
EUPHORBIA Myrsinites. A plant of old gardens. The $\leftrightarrow$ thick, declining stems are covered in close spirals by gray, fleshy, concave evergreen leaves, giving the plant the appearance of a gigantic sedum. Flowers yellow, terminating the stems. The plants become nearly 2 feet across. Unique and attractive.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100

## F ERNS

ADIANTUM pedatum. American Maidenhair. Native. A beautiful woodland Fern about a foot high, with dark, polished stems and a flat, open, canopy-like arrangement of leaflets. The leaf-color is a delicate light green. This species has creeping roots and if satisfied with conditions spreads well. It likes moist, cool woods and a good yearly covering of leaves. A mulch is more important than shade. The soil should be good leaf-mold.

DENNSTÆDTIA (Dicksonia) punctilobula. Hay-scented Fern. Native. A finely cut, deciduous Fern common in masses in woodland and open fields (especially

## FERNS-Continued

North). It increases by underground stolons, so that small plants, placed a foot apart, will make a thick mass. A light fine mulch is beneficial.
DRYOPTERIS cristata (Aspidium cristatum). Crested Woodfern. Native. An evergreen Fern with glossy light green fronds about 15 inches high. It likes light, moist soil and is suited to dense shade.
D. marginalis. Leather Woodfern. Native. An evergreen Fern with a distinct stem and cut fronds somewhat resembling other deciduous woodland Ferns. Grows about $11 / 2$ feet from strong crowns, not creeping. A fine Fern for masses in open woodland or heavier shade. Good garden soil.
OSMUNDA cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern. 2 to 4 feet. Native. A large deciduous Fern, sending up its fronds from a strong crown. Called the Cinnamon Fern from the color of the fruiting stem which rises in the center of the frond group. Likes fairly moist soil. Best of the Osmundas for deep shade. Will grow in full sun and is often planted about homes as specimens, or in small groups. Garden soil.
O. Claytoniana. Interrupted Fern. Native. Similar to the preceding in growth and appearance, except that the spore-bearing pinnae, instead of being located on a separate stem, are borne on the middle of some of the fronds. The name Interrupted Fern comes from this break in the form of the frond. Grows in somewhat drier places than the Cinnamon Fern. Garden soil.
O. regalis. Royal Fern. Native. Taller than the two preceding Osmundas, reaching to 6 feet. Very distinct, with the fronds truly bipinnate, giving the appearance of black locust foliage. It requires a really moist soilpreferring swamps-and considerable sunlight. Garden soil.
POLYPODIUM vulgare. Polypody. Native. A low evergreen Fern, 2 to 6 inches high, with creeping roots, forming mats of foliage about rocks and on banks where falling leaves do not remain to smother. Generally found in shaded positions, but grows well in full sun. Suited to rockeries in good garden soil.
POLYSTICHUM (Aspidium) acrostichoides. Christmas Fern. An evergreen Fern, dark green in color. This Fern sends its fronds up from a central crown and does not increase by creeping roots, so any planting must be thick enough to accomplish the effect desired. It dislikes the winter sun and, where possible, should be given a northern exposure. Should not receive a mulch of leaves. Grows best in good, fairly heavy garden soil. Fine for shaded banks or woodland ground-cover. A good base for the trillium and other woodland bulbs.
PTERIDIUM aquilinum (Pteris aquilina). Bracken. 2 to 4 feet. Triangular large fronds, spreading out flatly from the top of a slender, tough stem. Root-creeping, easily injured in transplanting. Good for open woodland masses, woodland borders, or use in full sun. In rich, loose, drained soil in the open it forms magnificent groups to 5 feet.
Collected clumps-
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 120.00$ per 1000 Add 20 per cent if nursery-grown Ferns are desired.

FESTUCA glauca. Blue Fescue. A grass with silvery
© blue leaves and culms forming clumps about 8 inches high. Graceful, with narrow foliage. Does not spread. Good for low masses, lines, and the rockery. Excellent substitute for boxwood as a dwarf edging. $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
FUNKIA lancifolia (Hosta). Lanceleaf Plantain Lily. The plentiful basal leaves are about 6 inches long by 2 inches or less wide. Flowers light blue, in racemes on slender stems about $11 / 2$ feet high, in July and August. Suited for masses, borders. Endures considerable shade.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
F. subcordata grandiflora (Hosta plantaginea grandiflora). Big Plantain Lily. The plentiful basal leaves are large, strongly veined, bright attractive yellowish green. Flowers waxy white, fragrant, 4 to 6 inches long, on $11 / 2$ - to 2 -foot stems. September. Plants form specimen clumps 2 feet or more across. Endures considerable shade.
Field-plants
$\$ 3.00$ for $10 ; \$ 25.00$ per 100
F. undulata variegata (Hosta lancitolia undulata). Wavyleaf Plantain Lily. Blue flowers and pretty variegated foliage.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100
GAILLARDIA, Dazzler. 2 feet. One of the best large golden yellow flowers with rich maroon centers. June to frost.
Field-plants.
. $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
G. grandiflora. Perennial Gaillardia. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Plant with grayish, more or less notched or cut foliage and large, red and yellow daisy-like flowers, solitary on good stems from June to late fall. Any drained soil. Likes sun and dry weather. Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
GALAX aphylla. Native. Dwarf evergreen, 6 inches.

* Bears a profusion of pure white flowers in mid-summer. The leaves are round, 3 to 4 inches across, turning crimson and bronze in autumn. Invaluable as a shady and woodland ground-cover.
Field-clumps-


## $\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100; $\$ 225.00$ per 1000

GAULTHERIA procumbens. Aromatic Wintergreen.
$\diamond$ Native. A low, trailing evergreen with bright green leaves. Flowers white, followed by large bright red berries which remain until next season. Mulch the bed with peat moss. It requires one season to establish this plant.
Large, clumpy plants-
$\$ 2.50$ for 10: $\$ 20.00$ per 10í; $\$ 175.00$ per 1000
GENTIANA Andrewsi. Closed Gentian. Native. Leaf© bearing stems to about 2 feet. Flowers large, showy, purplish blue, clustered in the upper leaf-axils during July and August. Likes moist, rich soil in sunlight or semi-shade-not stagnant water. Field-plants.
\$2.00 for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy. 2 to 3 feet. Large panicles of double white flowers. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer. Field-plants.
$\$ 4.00$ for $10 ; \$ 30.00$ per 100

Gypsophila paniculata. Baby's Breath. 3 feet. Masses of delicate white flowers in June. Suitable for dry places. Field-plants
\$2.00 for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
G. repens. Creeping Gypsophila. Stems trailing and

- branching, a few inches high. Flowers pinkish white, rather large for Gypsophila. July until fall. Full sun. Field-plants
\$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100
HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. The well-known large-
$\star$ leaved evergreen clinging Ivy so much used on walls and houses. Free from diseases and insect pests. Fine as a border for garden beds or to outline walks, and the like, and as a ground-cover plant in all semishady places. To obtain best results as a groundcover, use many small plants rather than long, large plants which must be pinned down and cannot be clipped as well.

| 21/4- | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21/4-inch pot-plants | . \$1.50 | \$12.00 | \$90.00 |
| 4 -inch pot-plants | 6.00 | 45.00 |  |

H. Helix Baltica (gracilis). Small-leaved English Ivy.
© Similar to the preceding and used for the same purposes. The foliage is smaller and it is a slower grower. It is hardier than the former and is ideal for edge of flower borders, walks, and bordering formal pools, and for rock-garden work in sun or shade. In all these places it gives a pleasing effect.
21/4-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ fior 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100; $\$ 90.00$ Per 1000
HELIANTHEMUM. Rock- or Sun-Rose. Low-growing
$\star$ evergreen plants, forming broad clumps which, dur-
↔ ing the flowering season, May to June, are hidden by a mass of bloom. A good ground-cover for a sunny situation and rock-garden work.

Buttercup. Single; golden yellow.
Fireball. Double; bright scarlet.
Mrs. Earle. Single; scarlet.
Rose Queen. Single; pink.

## All Helianthemums- $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Lemon Daylily. $21 / 2$ feet. Lemonyellow flowers in June.
Field-plants-
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100; $\$ 150.00$ per 1000
H. fulva. Tawny Daylily. 3 feet. Coppery orange, shaded crimson. July. Both this and H. flava are charming plants for massing anywhere in sun and shade. Combines unusually well with ferns. Our most effective perennial for naturalizing along streams, moist or dry roadsides, and banks in sun and shade. Field-plants-

## $\$ 1.75$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 125.00$ per 1000

H. Thunbergi. Daylily. Pale yellow flowers in June to August.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
HESPERIS matronalis. Dames Rocket. 2 feet. Showy terminal spikes of flowers resembling stocks. The colors range from white through the lilacs and pinks to purple. June to August. Fragrant.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
HEUCHERA Rosmondi, Coral Bells. 2 feet. Coral-pink

- flowers in May and September. Good for semi-shady rockeries; strong grower.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100

Heuchera sanguinea. Flowers bright crimson on 12- to $\leftrightarrow 18$-inch stems. June to September; very free flowering. Good for cutting.
Field-plants
$\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100
HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. 1 foot. Un-

* usually good evergreen ground-cover. Mass on woodland walks, in shade of trees, full sun, and on banks. Spreads freely by stoloniferous roots, making an excellent carpet of dark green foliage covered in August with large yellow blossoms.
Field-plants
$\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
H. Moserianum. Somewhat taller than H. calycinum.
$\star$ A hybrid form of bushy growth. For massing under
© trees, shady banks, and many places where other plants do not thrive. Foliage evergreen. The flowers are $a$ bright golden yellow, and the plants seem to thrive and bloom from midsummer to late autumn in both full sun and in shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 4.00$ for 10; $\$ 35.00$ per 100
IBERIS gibraltarica. Gibraltar Candytuft. Dwarf, bushy $\leftrightarrow$ plants, 6 to 8 inches high, with small evergreen foliage, completely covered with racemes of lilac to white flowers in spring. Fine for low masses and the rockery. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
I. sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Foliage some-
$\diamond$ what smaller than the above. Flowers pure white, in corymbs. Same uses.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100 Field-plants, extra-heavy . . $\$ 4.00$ for 10: $\$ 30.00$ per 100
I. Sempervirens Little Gem. A miniature sempervirens. 5 inches. Pure white flowers in May, well liked for its neatness for edging and rock plant.
Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
IRIS cristata. Dwarf native creeping species, only 3 $\star$ inches high. Flowers rich amethyst-blue, in May.
↔ Rock-garden, edges of streams and on banks. Used as ground-cover along woodland path.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
4 -inch pot-plants . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$ for $10 ; \$ 25.00$ per 100
I. pumila. Taller than I. cristata, in yellow, blue, and white. It is a rapid spreader; very hardy. In sunny situations along intimate sunny woodland paths, and dells, for mass effect.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
I. Pseudacorus. Yellowflag Iris. 2 to 3 feet. Foliage green. Bright yellow flowers. Forms fine clumps in moist soil.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
I. versicolor. Blueflag Iris. About $11 / 2$ feet. Native. Strong, good foliage. Flowering stems forked and branched above the foliage. Flowers blue. Suited to moist positions in full sun.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
JAPANESE IRIS, Assortment. Colors orchid, dark blue,
wine, lavender, white, and purple.
Field-plants.............. $\$ 1.50$ for $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100
Named Varieties ....................... . . . 18 cents each

Varieties marked $\star$ are Ground-Cover Plants.

LAVANDULA vera. Lavender. $11 / 2$ feet. The Lavender $\diamond$ of old English garden fame. Fragrant blue flowers from June to September. Mass on terraces and rockgarden with moss pink, thyme, and heather. Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gayfeather. 4 to 5 feet. Upright, lily-like in habit, with long, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers in August and September. Any soil, but will grow stronger in moist, well-drained positions. Suited for roadside naturalizing, masses, and with shrubbery.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
LIMONIUM latifolium (Statice latifolium). Sea Lavender.
$\diamond$ Panicles large. Flowers bluish lavender in June and July. Should have good deep soil in full sun and remain undisturbed. Rockery and garden groups.
Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
LINUM perenne. Perennial Flax. 11/2 feet. Bushy, with $\diamond$ small, linear, very attractive foliage. Flowers azureblue, May and all summer. Does not like wet soils. Full sunlight. Suited for garden masses, banks, and rockery.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
Field-plants, extra-heavy . . $\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100
LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. 2 to 4 feet. Native. Rich, fiery cardinal flowers in a somewhat branched spike, terminating the simple leafy stem in August and September. Likes moist soil, but not stagnant water. Does finely under good garden conditions. Endures some shade, but best in sun. Garden groups, about pools and about streams.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
L. syphilitica. Large Blue Lobelia. 2 feet. Native. More leafy than the preceding. Flowers blue to purple, in a long spike. Moist positions or garden soil. Endures drier conditions than the Cardinal Flower.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
LONICERA japonica Halliana. Hall's Honeysuckle. The creamy white blossoms scent the whole atmosphere. For covering fences, steep banks, and unsightly places it has no equal, and should be much more freely planted. Perfectly hardy, free from disease, and of rapid growth. It can be cut at will and easily kept within bounds. Small field- or pot-plants, planted closely, will give a much more even effect than larger plants.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-year field-plants | . \$1.25 | \$7.50 | \$50.00 |
| 2-year field-plants | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |
| 3-year field-plants | 2.00 | 15.00 | 105.00 |
| $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |
| 4 -inch pot-plants | 2.50 | 22.50 | 180.00 |

## Special prices will be quoted on 2000 or more.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Maltese Cross. 2 to 3 feet. Brilliant scarlet flower-heads. May and August.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100

[^3][^4]Lychnis coronaria (Agrostemma Coronaria). Rose Cam-
$\leftrightarrow$ pion. Gray foliage and many-branched stems reaching about $11 / 2$ feet, bearing bright rosy crimson flowers in June and July.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
L. Viscaria splendens. Tufts of evergreen foliage. Spikes of pink flowers in June and July.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10: $\$ 15.00$ per 100
LYSIMACHIA Nummularia. Moneywort. Rampant, semi-
$\star$ evergreen creeper covered in summer with bright
↔ yellow flowers. For growing down banks at the waterside or side of waterfalls, or any moist place in sun or shade. For flagstone steps in shade it can't be surpassed. Will naturalize in semi-shady lawns and withstands cutting, making a fine soft carpet.

| For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |
| 2.00 | 15.00 | 100.00 |


| Field-plants ..................... | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants | 2.00 | 15.00 | 100.00 |

LYTHRUM Salicaria roseum (L. roseum superbum). Rose Loosestrife. Native. Grows about 3 feet high, considerably branched and bushy, with willow-like leaves, and in July to September is covered with numerous, showy, rose-colored flowers. Excellent for about water, masses, naturalizing, and roadside planting.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
MAZUS reptans. Hardy. Small lavender and white flow-
$\star$ ers, speckled with gold. Sun, light shade, carpeting
$\diamond$ in rock-garden.

| For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |
| 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |


| Field-plants ....................... $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants . . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |

MERTENSIA virginica. Virginia Bluebells. 1 foot. Native.
$\diamond$ Early foliage of an unusual shade of light green, above which are borne large clusters of blue flowers. It likes rich, open, fairly moist soil, and does well in shade or sun. The plant has the fault of losing its foliage soon after flowering, so that in the garden it should be planted with some later-appearing companion plant or some ground-cover.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field-plants | . $\$ 2.00$ | \$15.00 | \$120.00 |
| 4-inch pot-plants | 2.50 | 22.50 |  |

MITCHELLA repens. Partridge Berry. Less than 2 inches.
$\diamond$ A native trailing evergreen plant, too little used. The red berries resemble a partridge's head and persist through the winter. Indispensable in woodland planting.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
MITELLA diphylla. Native Bishop's-Cap. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet.
$\star$ A gem for a shady position. Feathery spikes of creamy
© white flowers. Carpet in open woodland dells, semidry woods and shady rock-gardens. May and June. Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea. 3 feet. Native. Many leafy stems from the ground, bearing more or less branched, large, leafy clusters of bright red flowers, July, August. Suited for garden clumps and masses, for naturalizing and roadside planting because of the hardiness of the plants and the brilliancy of the blooms. Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; \$18.00 per 100
M. fistulosa. Wild Bergamot. Native. Taller than the preceding, with flowers varying from white and lilac to rose and purple.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.80$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100

MYOSOTIS alpestris. Alpine Forget-me-not. 6 inches.
$\star$ Flowers azure-blue. Likes moist soil in sun or semi-

* shade. Makes good carpet for spring-flowering bulbs. Field-plants.
$\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
M. palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not. Rich blue flowers with yellow eyes. Very profuse bloomer. Spreads quickly in marshy places or in shallow water in sun and shade, forming a sheet of lovely blue. Field-plants.


## $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100

NEPETA Glechoma. Ground Ivy. Native. A beautiful
$\star$ little creeping ground-cover plant with light blue flowers in early spring. Semi-evergreen. Suited for moist, sunny, and shady locations. Rapid spreader.
$21 / 4$-inch pot plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100; $\$ 100.00$ per 1000
N. Mussini. Sage-green foliage. Plants are a sheet of
$\diamond$ lavender-blue in May and June, and if cut after flowering will bloom as freely in the fall. Satisfactory for massing in borders, rock-gardens, and for steep banks. Field-plants
\$1.80 for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
GENOTHERA fruticosa Youngi. Young's Sundrops. 2 feet. Native. Large yellow flowers, June to August. Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100
OPHIOPOGON japonicum. Snake-Beard. 10 to 12 inches. A liliaceous plant with grass-like foliage. Flowers are similar to the grape hyacinth, during summer months. Suitable for edging. Does well in shade or in full sun. Stands dry and hot climates.
Field-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100; $\$ 90.00$ per 1000
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. See pages 5 and 6.
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Torrey Pentstemon. Graceful flowering stems reaching 3 feet or more, bearing red, tubular flowers from June until frost. Excellent basal foliage during the year.

## Field-plants. <br> . $\$ 1.80$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100

P. laevigatus Digitalis. Foxglove Pentstemon, 2 feet. Stiff, straight stems bear racemes, or more open clusters, of white flowers in August.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
PHLOX amœna. 4 inches. Native. Deep pink flowers $\star$ in May. Good for carpeting.
© Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
P. divaricata (P. canadensis). 9 to 12 inches. Fragrant,

- lavender-blue flowers in late May and June. Massing in the rockery, along paths and for borders through woodlands.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.80$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 120.00$ per 1000
P. subulata. Moss Pink. The dwarf creeping Phlox used
$\star$ so extensively in gardens and rockeries. Moss-like,
© evergreen foliage which, during the flowering season, April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. It is ideal for clothing large areas of steep rocky hillsides, terraces, and the like. We offer the following in $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants and field-plants.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alba. Pure white | \$1.50 | \$12.00 | \$90.00 |
| Apple Blossom. Pink | 1.50 | 12.00 |  |
| Atropurpurea. Deep wine-red | 2.00 | 15.00 |  |
| G. F. Wilson. Deep lavender. | 1.50 | 12.00 |  |
| Lilacina. Light lilac. ...... | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |
| Rosea. Deep rosy pink | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |
| Vivid. Pink, with red eye | 2.25 | 18.00 |  |

[^5]PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. 1 to 2
$\leftrightarrow$ feet. A campanula-like, branching plant of neat, upright habit, with bright light green foliage and plentiful blue flowers about 3 inches across in June, July, and later. It does best in deep loamy soil but is not particular. Suited for rockery, groups and for large masses. Does well in semi-shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.80$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
PLUMBAGO Larpentae. Leadwort. 6 to 9 inches. A most
↔ desirable spreading plant of dwarf, herbaceous habit, and covered with deep blue flowers midsummer and fall. It requires good drainage. For rockeries, borders, banks and terraces.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

| Field-plants .................... $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 150.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 -inch pot-plants . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.50 | 30.00 | 250.00 |

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. Jacob's Ladder. Flowers
$\diamond$ blue, l inch across; drooping. Leaves lanceolate.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
P. reptans. Creeping Polemonium. Native. 1 foot or
$\diamond$ less. Stems slender, declining, but not really creeping. April and May. Native of woodland. Rockery and woodland masses.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
POLYGONATUM biflorum. Small Solomon's Seal. 2 feet. Native. Stems simple, curving, bearing elegant, broad, lilylike leaves. Flowers pendant from the leaf-axils, not showy. May and June. A fine foliage plant for woodland planting.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
PRIMULA denticulata cachemiriana. Round heads of lilac flowers in April and May. Prefers a moist, shady location.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100
P. veris. Garden Primrose. Garden varieties in mix-
$\leftrightarrow$ ture-white, red, orange, and yellow. The popular spring-flowering hardy Primrose suited for rockeries and low borders in sun or preferably semi-shade.
Field-plants.
. $\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
P. veris, Munstead Strain. Selected to flowers of yellow $\diamond$ shades and for stronger growth.

Field-plants.
$\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 20.00$ per 100
PYRETHRUM roseum, James Kelway. Painted Daisy.
$\leftrightarrow$ Foliage fine-cut, fernlike, in clumps about 6 inches high. Flowers on long stems, about $11 / 2$ feet, daisylike, vermilion, single. June and all summer. Sun.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
P. roseum. Painted Daisy. Similar to the above and of various shades of red, pink, and white. Similar uses.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
RANUNCULUS repens. Creeping Buttercup. 6 to 8 inches.
$\star$ This plant has habit of growth not unlike that of pachysandra, with buttercup-like leaves and double yellow flowers in spring. For shady borders in moist places and for naturalizing.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
ROSA, Max Graf. The very best Rose for clothing steep

* banks or waste lands. Nearly evergreen and a rapid grower. Foliage insect- and mildew-proof. Habit of growth prostrate. Flowers are deep pink, resembling the wild Rose. Its rapid growth will permit of wide planting, 3 feet apart, at least.
Field-plants, extra-heavy . . . $\$ 5.00$ for $10 ; \$ 45.00$ per 100

Rosa Wichuraiana. The Trailing Rose. Its spreading
$\star$ branches make a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms.

| 1-year field-plants | $\ldots . . . . . . .$. | $\$ 2.00$ | Per | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2-year field-plants, heavy ....... | 3.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |  |

SALVIA argentea. Silver Sage. The large, silvery leaves, $\diamond$ in a rosette on the ground, are the attractive feature of this plant. It remains a good perennial if not allowed to flower. Flowers white, not large or showy, on a much-branched stem. Worthy a rock-garden position for its foliage.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
S. azurea grandiflora. 2 feet. Beautiful azure-blue flowers from August to October. Fine for the border. Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. Native. Pure
$\diamond$ white flowers about 2 inches across, solitary on 6 -inch stems before the leaves in very early spring. Native to woodlands but will grow well in full sun with loose soil-conditions.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
SANTOLINA Chamaecyparissus incana. Hoary Laven-
$\leftrightarrow$ der Cotton. 1 to 2 feet. Half-shrubby, much-branched plant with silvery gray leaves. Flowers yellow, small, in globular heads. Generally hardy. Excellent rockgarden plant for summer bedding and borders. Field-plants.
\$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100
SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. 6 inches.
$\diamond$ Excellent rock-garden and border plant. Masses of rosy pink flowers just above the foliage from May to August.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
SATUREIA (Calamintha) alpina. Alpine Savory. 6
$\diamond$ inches. Much branched, somewhat woody at base. Leaves small, rather roundish. Flowers purple; July. Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
SAXIFRAGA Megasea crassifolia. Rock-foil. 12 to 15
$\diamond$ inches. Drooping masses of pink flowers high above the large clustered leaves; showy and spreading. June. Field-plants.
$\$ 4.00$ for 10; $\$ 37.50$ per 100
SCABIOSA caucasica. Blue Bonnet. $11 / 2$ feet. Grayish foliage and flattish heads of soft lavender flowers from June to September.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
S. caucasica alba. A white form of the above.

Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
S. Japonica. Scabiosa. $11 / 2$ feet. Foliage green, much cut, plentiful. Flowers light lavender-blue, in heads about 2 inches across. September to heavy frost. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100

## S E D U M S

## In Many Varieties for Rock-Gardens

SEDUM acre. Stonecrop. A creeping grower forming a $\star$ thick carpet of green, moss-like foliage, covered with
$\diamond$ bright yellow flowers in early summer. Useful in the rock-garden or for wall crevices.
21/4-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10: $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000


A Green Rug for the Pachysandra and Trees, both rece


Sedum album. 3 to 4 inches. Tufted evergreen habit. $\diamond$ White flowers in July and August. Splendid for stony bank.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000
S. kamtschaticum. A glory of orange-yellow from June
$\diamond$ to August. Seed-heads turn to bright crimson. Foliage resembles pachysandra.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000
S. lydium. Evergreen carpet, which, in dry and fully
$\star$ exposed positions and the stony and poor soil it pre-
$\checkmark$ fers, turns to a lovely rich deep red. Flowers are pure white, tinged with pink.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000
S. lydium glaucum. A blue-leaved form of the pre-
$\star$ ceding.

- $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for $10 ; \$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000
S. Nevi. 5 inches. Dwarf, compact, gray-green rosette$\star$ like foliage. White flowers.
- $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 125.00$ per 1000
S. reflexum. Stone Orpine. 6 inches. A mat-forming $\diamond$ plant. Leaves are blue-green, of a trailing habit. The flower-stems end in an umbellate cyme of golden yellow flowers.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 125.00$ per 1000
S. sarmentosum. 3 inches. Prostrate plant with slender t shoots. Light yellowish foliage; bright yellow flowers.
© Excellent carpeter.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000
S. sexangulare. 2 inches. Resembles $S$. acre in habit,
$\stackrel{\text { forming a }}{ }$ bronzy green mat, disappearing in July under the golden yellow flowers.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-


## $\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000

S. Sieboldi. A succulent plant with handsome bluish
$\diamond$ gray foliage, and pink flowers in September. A real gem for the rockery and wall-garden.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 125.00$ per 1000
S. spectabile. Showy Sedum. 15 inches. Bushy, erect.
$\diamond$ Foliage broad, fleshy, glaucous. Flowers rose-colored in immense, flat-topped clusters during the fall. Good garden soil. Endures some shade. Well adapted to rock-gardens, niches in the wall, and like locations. 4-inch pot-plants $\qquad$ . $\$ 1.50$ for $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100
S. spurium coccineum. Of creeping habit, with umbels - of reddish purple flowers. A late bloomer. $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000
S. stoloniferum (S. ibericum). 2 to 3 inches. Evergreen, © mat-forming perennial. Stems are clothed with numerous opposite bright green leaves. The flowers are produced in three-branched cymes and are rosecolored. June and July.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100; $\$ 85.00$ per 1000

[^6]Sedum ternatum. The earliest of all to flower. From pale
$\star$ green, broad-leaved tuffets in April or May, spring

- branching cymes of pure white flowers. Erect habit. Shade-resistant and will establish and carpet luxuriantly through the woodlands.
3 -inch pot-plants-
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100; $\$ 120.00$ per 1000
SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum. Spiderweb Houseleek.
$\leftrightarrow$ A gray web covers and connects the entire rosette.
S. glaucum (S. acuminatum). Fuzzy Houseleek. Large © 2- to 3 -inch rosettes. Blue-green foliage with red tip. Red flowers.
S. soboliferum. Hen-and-chickens. Flat, compact growth © with petals curving inward. Foliage changes in fall from green to red and brown.
S. tectorum. Roof Houseleek. Erect green rosettes with ง reddish brown tips.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25$ for 10; $\$ 10.00$ per 100 $31 / 2$-inch pot-plants......... $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
SHORTIA galacifolia. Oconee Bells. Low, with radical
$\star$ roundish, evergreen leaves forming a low mat about 4 inches high. Flowers white, about an inch across, solitary, nodding. May and June. Shade. Good light loam. Hardy.
Clumps.
$\$ 4.00$ for 10; $\$ 30.00$ per 100
SIDALCEA candida, Rose Queen. Prairie Mallow. 2 to 3 feet. Erect. Root-leaves somewhat delphinium-like, but shining green. Flowers pink, in terminal racemes, July and August. Full sun. Any garden soil. Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
SILENE maritima. Sea Catchfly. Beautiful gray-green © small foliage, forming a dense evergreen mat about 3 inches high. Flowers white or pinkish, on slender branched stems, June to fall. Full sunlight. A gem for rockeries or low masses.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
SPIRÆA filipendula. Dropwort; Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet. 15 to 18 inches. Clusters of white flowers during June and July. Pretty fernlike foliage.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for $10 ; \$ 12.00$ per 100
STACHYS lanata. Woolly Betony. 4 to 6 inches. Spread-
$\star$ ing. Excellent ground-cover for shade and sunny places. Silvery gray foliage, remaining all winter.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
STATICE latifolium. Sea Lavender. See Limonium latifolium. See Armeria.
STOKESIA cyanea. 15 inches. A hardy plant of the aster family, producing, from June to October, large flowers of a clear delicate blue. It likes a porous, welldrained soil and sunny position.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
TEUCRIUM chamaedrys. 1 foot. Evergreen shrub-like $\diamond$ plant with glossy green foliage. Very neat in habit. Spikes of purple flowers in August and September. Rockery, borders.
Field-plants, heavy
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Columbine Meadowrue. Stems large, hollow, 1 to 3 feet. Foliage glaucous, divided into many roundish leaflets, giving a delicate, fragile appearance to the plant. Flowers small, white, with purple stamens, numerous in terminal panicles. May and June. Sun or semi-shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
THERMOPSIS caroliniana. Carolina Thermopsis. 2 to
3 feet. Long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped, lupine-like flowers. Very hardy. Good for the border or for the wild and picturesque garden. Excellent for cutting.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.25$ for 10: $\$ 18.00$ per 100
THYMUS. Thyme. 1 to 3 inches. The Thymes are known
$\star$ and used throughout the world as ground-cover plants
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{ }$ for fiagstone terraces and walks, on dry banks, in rock-gardens. Their foliage is very wiry and fragrant. The small, round leaves when bruised give off $a$ fragrance known as "Thyme." If planted at various points of the garden, or on the lawn itself, their odor is delightfully evident at shadow-time. Always attractive, quick spreading, and easy to grow. Thyme is a "link" with days of "hooped skirts, the sword, and buckler.'
T. azoricus. Rose flowers. Dark evergreen foliage.
T. citriodorus aureus. Golden-leaved Lemon-scented Thyme.
T. lanuginosus. Woolly Thyme. Woolly grayish foliage. Bright pink flowers.
T. Serpyllum. Wild Thyme. Native. Almost evergreen. Lilac flowers.
T. Serpyllum albus. White-flowering form.
T. Serpyllum coccineus. Crimson-flowering form.

|  |  | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Field-plants 1000 |  |  |  |
| $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\mathbf{1 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 0}$ | 10.00 |
| $\$ 90.00$ |  |  |  |
| 90.00 |  |  |  |

TIARELLA cordifolia. Alleghany Foam Flower. Native.
$\diamond$ Foliage about base of plant forms very neat bunches about 8 inches high. Leaves rather heart-shaped, with lobed and toothed edges. Usually marked with some bronzy red shades. Flowers white, in erect racemes in May. Will endure sunlight, but leaf-colorings will be less marked. Suitable for woodland groups and masses, also for rockery.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
TRILLIUM grandiflorum. Snowy Trillium. Native. Root
$\diamond$ short, thick, tuber-like, from which rises one stem bearing three rather large leaves and one large pure white flower in early spring. Rich soil in shade. Fall planting.
Field-plants
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
TROLLIUS europaeus. Globeflower. 15 inches. Dark «. green, glossy, 5-parted foliage. Globular, double, buttercup-like yellow flowers about 2 inches across from May to July. Prefers wet soil in sunlight in cool climate. Does well in rich moist soil, especially with shade from hot sun.
Field-plants
$\$ 3.50$ for 10 : $\$ 25.00$ per 100
TUNICA saxifraga. Goat Flower. Tufted evergreen foli-
$\diamond$ age with light pink, mistlike flowers produced all summer. Plant in groups and masses in rock-garden and border.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.00$ for $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100

VALERIANA officinalis. Valerian. 3 to 4 feet. Asia.

* Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during July, with strong heliotrope odor. Generally planted in groups, and thrives in full sun or partial shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
VERBENA canadensis. Violet-purple blossoms all summer. Very hardy, creeping plant.
Field-plants
. $\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
VERONICA Blue Spire. 2 feet. Superior to $V$. spicata.
* Deep blue flowers, very showy in borders; upright hardy plant with clean foliage. Flowers throughout early summer.
Field-plants.
. $\$ 3.00$ for 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100
V. filiformis. A great romper, but very attractive. Soft
© green, trailing mats absolutely smothered under pale china-blue flowers in May and June. Best planted by itself.
2 $1 / 4$-inch pot-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100; $\$ 90.00$ per 1000
V. incana. Woolly Speedwell. About 1 foot when in
$\leftrightarrow$ flower. Foliage gray, woolly, forming neat clumps. Flowers blue, July to September. Rockery, low border. Makes a good hedge for formal beds.
Field-plants. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
V. longifolia subsessilis. A garden variety of the above
\& with larger foliage and much larger spikes of deep blue flowers. Plant not so upright. Better for garden planting.
Field-plants.
$\$ 3.00$ for $10 ; \$ 25.00$ per 100
V. repens. Creeping Speedwell. A beautiful herbaceous
$\star$ creeping ground-cover forming solid, mossy mats of
evergreen foliage, covered in early spring with light
blue flowers, fading to white. Excellent for rockeries,
between stepping-stones and woodland paths in
masses. Sun or semi-shade.
$21 / 4$-inch pot-plants......... $\$ 2.25$ for $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100
V. rupestris. 2 inches. A prostrate, creeping plant with
- almost evergreen foliage and myriads of gentian-blue flowers in spring. A hardy and rapid grower. Sun or semi-shade. Excellent for borders, terraces, carpeting stepping-stones, rockeries.
Field-plants
. $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
V. rupestris rosea. Fine border or rock plant. Pink $\star$ flowers.
$\leftrightarrow$ Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
V. rupestris, Heavenly Blue. An improved form of the
$\star$ preceding. Matlike habit and deep heavenly blue flowers. As a carpeter between stepping-stone walks and old stone walls, etc., it is invaluable.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for 10: $\$ 12.00$ per 100
V. spicata. Spike Speedwell. $11 / 2$ feet. Slender stems. Leaves mostly lanceolate, downy, rather thick. Flowers clear blue, on long, upright spikes. June to August. Sun.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
V. spicata rosea. A form with rose-colored flowers.

Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$ for 10 ; $\$ 12.00$ per 100

Veronica spuria ( $V$. amethystina), Royal Blue. 1 foot.
↔ Upright, slender, pubescent, linear-acute leaves. Racemes numerous-branched. Flowers rich blue. June and July. Rockery, banks, masses. Endures some shade.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100
VINCA minor. Periwinkle; Myrtle. The beautiful old-
$\star$ fashioned plant found in front lawns and under neigh-
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{ }$ boring trees on old New England farms. Glossy evergreen foliage, and periwinkle-blue flowers in spring. We place it next in importance to Pachysandra as a ground-cover.
The singular deep green color of the leaves presents a contrast when planted on banks, terraces, bordering driveways, foundation plantings, woodland edgings, in the rockery, corners of shady gardens, and many like situations.

In planting do not place the crown of the plant below the surface of the soil.
For 10 Per 100 Per 1000 2-year field-plants .........5. $\$ 1.20$ Per $\$ 9042$ Per $\$ 67.507 \$ 0$ $21 / 4$-inch pot-plants . . . . . 2.00. 1.50 12.00 90.08 V. minor alba. White form of $V$. minor.

* Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ for 10; $\$ 22.50$ per 100
V. Bowles Variety. Leaves are glossy-green, like the former, but broader and flowers are of a deeper blue and bloom more freely.

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy. There are numerous garden forms and colors. Hardy, large-flowered, and continuous in bloom if forming seed-pods are picked off or the plant sheared. Foliage much like the pansy. Apricot.
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
Lutea grandiflora. Yellow. . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
V. cornuta, Jersey Gem. Very profuse bloomer. Royal violet-blue.
Field-plants.
$\$ 1.75$ for 10; $\$ 12.50$ per 100
V. cornuta, Purple Glory. Deep velvety purple. Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ for $10 ; \$ 20.00$ per 100
V. cucullata. Blue Marsh Violet. 6 to 10 inches. Blue flowers all summer.
Field-plants
$\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
V. odorata, Rosina. Sweet Violet. A hardy, rose-flow-

↔ ered, fragrant "Florist's Violet," covered with flowers except during the hot summer months. Foliage like the Sweet Violet. A gem for rockeries or borders, in semishade.
Field-plants
\$2.25 for 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
V. pedata. Bird's-foot Violet. Native. So called from the

* shape of the leaves. Deep blue flowers in early summer. Thrives in dry soil and semi-shade.
Field-plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ for 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Native. Practically stemless, with many sword-shaped leaves an inch or more broad and 1 to 2 feet long, crowded at the base of the plant. Evergreen. Flowers almost white, showy, in a large panicle, 4 feet or more high in August. Endures dry positions well, but flowers better under good garden conditions. Suited for specimens, groups and large masses.
Field-plants-
$\$ 1.50$ for 10; $\$ 12.00$ per 100; $\$ 100.00$ per 1000

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Yellowroot. Generally low, $\leftrightarrow$ growing about 1 foot from underground stolons which send up a new supply of stems each spring. Foliage pinnate and cut, in clusters from terminal buds. Autumn color, golden yellow. Native to moist, shaded locations, but does well in full sunlight and drier positions in loose soil.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

| 9 to 12 inches ................... $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 150.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 inches, heavy clumps... 2.50 | 22.50 | 180.00 |

## Deciduous SHRUBS AND TREES

From the first warm days of spring to the bleak days of November, the home-owner delights in the Flowering Shrubs and Shade Trees that surround his home. Without them, home-grounds would be poverty-stricken indeed. Trees and Shrubs are the most inexpensive things that enter into home-furnishings, but it is hard to estimate the value added to the property by a foundation planting, a border or screen, and half-a-dozen Shade Trees.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. 3 to 4 feet. Dwarf shrub with glossy, nearly evergreen foliage and arbutus-like flowers from July until frost. Always neat and graceful. Suited for use in flower gardens and as a border shrub in evergreen or deciduous plantings.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15- to 18-inch field-plants . . . . . . $\$ 1.20$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |  |
| $11 / 2$ - to 2-foot field-plants . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| 2- to 3-foot field-plants. . . . . . . | 1.80 | 15.00 | 120.00 |

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Bloodleaf Maple. 12 to 15 feet. Blood-red leaves all season. A very showy and attractive colored foliage shrub.

Each For 10 Per 100

| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, grafted | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | \$225.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet, grafted. | 3.75 | 30.00 | 270.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, grafted | 5.25 | 45.00 | 375.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, grafted | 7.50 | 60.00 | 525.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet, seedlings | 3.60 | 30.00 |  |

AZALEA mollis. Chinese Azalea. 2 to 4 feet. Blooms in shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon in many-flowered heads in April and May. Use in partially shaded and protected places.

|  |  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 inches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 18.00$ | $\$ 150.00$ |  |
| 15 to 18 inches. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.70 | 3.60 | 30.50 | 200.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |

Azalea nudiflora. Pinxter Bloom. 2 to 6 feet. Flowers pink to nearly white, from April to June, starting before the foliage is expanded. Autumn foliage orange and bronze.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15 to 18 inches, B\&B ............ $\$ 2.70$ | $\$ 24.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet, B\&B............. 3.60 | 30.00 | 270.00 |  |

AZALEAS (Evergreen). See page 35.

[^7]BERBERIS Thunbergi. Barberry. 2 to 4 feet. Naturally a thick, bushy, thorny plant. Much used for hedges. Red berries in fall. Autumn color red.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 inches. | \$0.30 | \$2.25 | \$18.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | . 35 | 2.70 | 25.00 |

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea. A red-leaved form holding its color all season. The color is brighter on plants in full sun.

| 18 to 24 inches. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ \mathbf{\$ 0 . 4 5}$ | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 3.75$ | $\$ 30.00$ |  |

## BERBERIS (Evergreen). See page 36

BUDDLEIA Pink Charming. Butterfly Bush. Long sprays of lavender-pink flowers in late summer and autumn. 3 to 4 feet
$\$ 0.75$ each; $\$ 6.00$ for 10
CORNUS florida. White flowering Dogwood. 10 to 20 feet. A small upright growing tree, eventually with a much-branched, spreading top. Flowers white, 3 to 4 inches across, during May, before the leaves fully expand. Sun or shade. Autumn colors red with yellow.

| 3 to 4 feet, B\&B | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 feet, B\&B | 3.60 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, B\&B | 5.00 | 45.00 |

C. florida rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood. Blooms same time as white variety, making a pleasing contrast. Use in grove formation for future effect.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet | \$3.60 | \$30.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 5.50 | 52.50 |

COTONEASTER Francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. 4 to 5 feet. Nearly evergreen shrub with graceful, spreading branches. Leaves ovate, about $11 / 2$ inches long, dark green, whitish underneath. Pink flowers in dense clusters. Fruits orange-red.
10 to 12 inches
\$0.50 each; $\$ 4.50$ for 10
C. hupehensis. Hupeth Cotoneaster. 5 to 6 feet. Arching branches, flowers white, fruit bright red.
2 to 3 feet..................... . $\$ 1.80$ each; $\$ 15.00$ for 10
CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. Scarlet flowers in April and May.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 inches | \$1.20 | \$10.00 | \$90.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches | 1.50 | 12.00 | 100.00 |

EUONYMUS patens. Spreading Euonymus. 3 to 4 feet. Dense, branching shrub with nearly evergreen, glossy, rather thin leaves. Flowers yellowish, in clusters 2 to 3 inches across, in August and September. Fruit pink, October and November. A fine shrub for foundation planting, massing, and woodland in semi-shade. Valuable in soils where ericaceous plants cannot be grown.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Each } & \text { For } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ \$ 0.90 & \$ 750 & \$ 6000\end{array}$
$11 / 2$ to 2 feet
$\$ 0.90 \quad \$ 7.50 \quad \$ 60.00$
FAGUS sylvatica Riversi. River's Beech. Foliage deep wine-color. Very slow-growing. Reaches a height of 60 feet. Excellent as specimen tree.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 feet | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet. | 12.00 | 90.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | 22.50 | 180.00 |

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. 5 to 8 feet. Central stems more or less upright, with many long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Flowers golden yellow in spring before the leaves. Fall color yellow, not brilliant. Suited for specimens and groups Where the drooping character shows to advantage. Endures considerable shade.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet. | \$0.45 | \$4.00 | \$37.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | . 60 | 5.25 | 45.00 |

F. suspensa fortunei. Good habit, arching branches; vigorous grower.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet. | \$0.45 | \$4.00 | \$37.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | . 60 | 5.25 | 45.00 |

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. 50 feet. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern. Fine for use as tall avenue tree or as a solitary planting to secure picturesque effects. Foliage bright yellow in fall.
6 to 8 feet
$\$ 4.50$ each; $\$ 37.50$ for 10
HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Very popular shrub. Immense, pyramid-shaped white blossoms in August.

| Each | For 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| .$\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| .75 | 6.00 |

ILEX verticillata. Winterberry. 6 to 8 feet. A deciduous Holly with good lanceolate, serrate foliage turning yellow in the fall. Berries bright red, plentiful and remaining all winter. Much used for Christmas decorations. Prefers moist soil with drainage. Endures semi-shade well.

| Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| 1.80 | 15.00 |

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. 2 to 3 feet. Rather drooping low shrub with small, trifoliate leaves and yellow, fragrant flowers in very early spring. Should be protected north of Philadelphia. Suitable for early spring garden effects.


KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. 6 feet. Shrub allied to abelia, with central upright stems and drooping, slender branches. Flowers pink, in profusion during June. Perfectly hardy.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | \$0.90 | \$7.50 | \$60.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 1.20 | 9.00 | 75.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. California Privet. 15 feet. Of narrow, upright growth. The usual hedge Privet.

For 10 Per 100 Per 1000

| 18 to 24 inches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$0.75 | \$6.00 | $\$ 52.50$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to 3 feet.................... | .90 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.50 | 12.00 | 90.00 |

LONICERA nitida. Glossy Honeysuckle. 2 to 3 feet. A neat evergreen for the rock-garden, with small, glossy leaves and white, fragrant flowers.
6 -inch pots...... $\$ 0.90$ each; $\$ 7.50$ for 10; $\$ 60.00$ per 100

Lonicera Tartarica alba. White Tartarian Honeysuckle.
Vigorous, upright-growing Shrub with white flowers in May and June, followed by red berries in July and August. Foliage appears early in Spring.
$21 / 2$ to 3 feet. . . . $\$ 0.45$ each; $\$ 4.00$ for $10 ; \$ 37.50$ per 100
LYCIUM chinense. Chinese Matrimony Vine. 3 to 4 feet. A shrub with slender arching and drooping branches which, with support, become vine-like and much higher. Foliage small, dark green. Flowers usually violet, small, but numerous, from June until frost. Fruits bright red. Foliage remains green until killed by frost. The plant is somewhat invading because of its underground stolons and should not be planted in mixed shrubbery. An excellent plant for covering banks or overhanging walls.

|  | Each | 0 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2 to 3 feet. | . 45 | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | . 60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange. 8 to 10 feet. The old-time fragrant Mock Orange with copious white flowers in June.


SALIX babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. Particularly appropriate for waterside planting, with its long, pendulous branches.
5 to 6 feet
\$1.50 each
S. vitellina. Golden Bark Weeping Willow.

5 to 6 feet...................................... . . $\$ 1.50$ each
SORBUS Aucuparia. European Mountain-Âsh. 20 to 30 feet. Usually a small, round-headed tree with dark green, pinnate foliage. Flowers white, in flat corymbs in May and June, followed by bright red, conspicuous fruits. Autumn color, orange-red.

Each For 10 Per 100

| 6 to 8 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ | \$18.00 | 2.50 | 22.50 | $\$ 150.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 200.00 |  |  |  |

S. Aucuparia pendula. Weeping European MountainAsh. A weeping form of the above, grafted on standards.
Specimen, 3-inch cal. B\&B................ . $\$ 18.00$ each
SPIRÆA richmensis. 5 to 6 feet. Belongs in the class with S. Douglasi and S. tomentosa which bear their flowers during midsummer in dense terminal panicles. The flowers of this species are in larger panicles and of $a$ very superior deep pink. July and August. Autumn color, yellow. Fine for masses.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet. | \$0.40 | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaulti. A bushy, neat shrub with small leaves. Flowers and fruits not conspicuous. A most desirable plant for masses, bank-covers and low hedges.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | . 40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |

SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. 12 to 15 feet. The old-fashioned Lilac.

| 2 to 3 fe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 0.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } 10 \\ & \$ 4.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per. } 100 \\ & \$ 42.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet. | . 60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | . 75 | 6.00 | 55.00 |

## Syringa French Hybrid Lilacs.

to 3 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.25
-
TAMARIX africana. African Tamarix. 8 to 12 feet. Shrub with minute appressed leaves on slender twigs, giving a plumy effect not unlike heather and some conifers. Graceful shrubs. In this species the foliage is bright green with pink flowers in April and May.
2 to 3 feet
$\$ 0.75$ each; $\$ 6.00$ for 10
ULMUS pumila. Chinese Elm. Very hardy. Thrives in dry locations. The fastest growing of trees.


VIBURNUM Carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. 3 to 5 feet. Well-branched shrub, eventually as broad as tall, with rather round, dark, dull green leaves much resembling those of $V$. lantana. Flowers in cymes 2 to 3 inches across, appearing with the unfolding leaves, pink becoming white, extremely fragrant. Grows more luxuriantly in continuous light shade and blooms as freely as in sunlight.

| to 2 feet | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 3.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } 10 \\ & \$ 30.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 4.50 | 40.00 |

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

## ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI. See page 9.

AZALEA amœna. Evergreen Azalea. Spreading, bushy shrub, densely covered in spring with bright rosepurple blossoms. Foliage assumes a bronze tint in fall. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, $B \& B$
$\$ 3.00$ each; $\$ 25.00$ for 10
Specimens $3 \times 3$ feet to $6 \times 6$ feet.
$\$ 15.00$ to $\$ 50.00$ each
A. Hinodegiri. Profusion of bright scarlet flowers in spring. Bronze-green winter foliage.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 inches, B\&B | \$1.20 | \$10.00 | \$90.00 |
| 10 to 12 inches, $B \& B$ | 1.80 | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| 12 to 15 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 2.25 | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 2.70 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet, B\&B | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, $B \& B$ | 6.00 | 55.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet, B\&B | 7.50 | 70.00 |  |

A. Kaempferi. Hybrid var. Perfectly hardy, grows into an attractive plant, blooms freely, and is most desirable.

Each For 10
\$3.60 \$30.00

| 15 to 18 inches, | \$3.60 | \$30.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, $B \& B$ | 5.25 | 45.00 |

Azalea ledifolia alba. Hardy Indica Azalea. Large, snow-white flowers. Good background for Hinodegiri.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | . \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 24 to 30 inches, $B \& B$ | 7.50 | 70.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet, B\&B | 9.00 | 85.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, B\&B | 12.00 | 100.00 |

BERBERIS Julianae. Wintergreen Barberry. This hardy evergreen Berberis is an upright-growing shrub with glossy, dark green, elongated leaves. For foreground of rhododendron, kalmia, and other evergreen plantings.

| 18 to 24 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | . $\$ 2.70$ | \$22.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, $B \& B$. | 3.60 | 30.00 |

B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. Dwarf, spreading variety with foliage resembling holly, turning bronze in autumn. Yellow flowers all summer. Choice material for rock-garden, tops of low walls and low hedges.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 -inch pot-plants | \$1.25 | \$10.00 | \$90.00 |
| 9 to 12 inches, B\&B | 1.20 | 9.00 | 80.00 |
| 12 to 15 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.50 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.80 | 15.00 | 120.00 |

BUXUS sempervirens. Box Bush. The quickest growing Boxwood. Deep rich green foliage. Not suited for edgings, but used for hedges and specimens.

|  | For 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 inches | \$7.50 | \$67.50 | \$600.00 |
| 12 to 15 inches | 12.00 | 100.00 | 900.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches | 15.00 | 120.00 | 1000.00 |

B. suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. Suitable for edging.

For 10 Per 100

| 4- to | 6 | \$3.00 | \$27.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 - to | 8-inch field-plants | 5.25 | 45.00 |
| 8 - to | 10-inch field-plants | 9.00 | 75.00 |
| 10- to | 12-inch field-plants | 15.00 | 120.00 |

DAPHNE Cneorum. Rose Daphne. The fragrance of the rose-pink blossoms, which appear in May and again in September; prostrate evergreen shrub with dark glossy foliage. Suitable for rock-garden, wall-garden, as an edging, in formal, informal and old-fashioned gardens.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8- to 10 -inch spread.............. $\$ 1.20$ | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |  |
| Field-grown, 10-to 12 -in. spread 1.80 | 15.00 | 120.00 |  |
| Field-grown, 12- to 15-in. spread 2.25 | 20.00 | 180.00 |  |

EUONYMOUS radicans. See page 15 .
E. radicans acutus. See page 15 .
E. radicans colorata. See page 15 .
E. radicans kewensis. See page 15 .
E. radicans variegatus. See page 16 .
E. radicans vegetus. See page 16

GALAX aphyllc. See page 18
HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. See page 19.
H. Helix gracilis. See page 19.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. See page 20.

ILEX crenata. Holly. Open, rapid grower. Can be kept dense by occasional clipping. Dark green, glossy foliage. Ink-black berries. Thrives in sun or partial shade, near seashore and in cities. For foundation and bed planting, hedges, and when sheared for formal work.

|  |  | Each |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | | For 10 |
| ---: | Per 100

I. crenata bullata (convexa). Foliage of shining green, very similar to boxwood. Leaves about $3 / 4$ inch long by $1 / 2$ inch wide, convex. Bears black fruit. Used for hedging or specimen plant purposes, instead of Boxwood, as it will withstand very cold climates.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 inches. | \$1.80 | \$15.00 | \$120.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | 3.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 3.75 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 5.00 | 45.00 | 375.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 7.50 | 67.50 | 600.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | 10.00 | 90.00 | 875.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 12.00 | 100.00 | 900.00 |

I. crenata microphylla. Little-Leaf Holly. Small leaves. Suitable for hedges. Stands severe cutting.

|  |  |  | Each | For 10 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | Per 100

I. glabra. Inkberry. Native. Very hardy. Bushy habit. Lustrous, small, green leaves. Black fruit remain through winter. For naturalizing and mixed plantings of evergreens. Excellent undergrowth in open woodland.

| 15 to 18 inches | $\$ 3.60$ | \$30.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. | 4.50 | 40.00 |

I. opaca. American Holly. Native. Individual specimens are not productive of berries, therefore should be planted in groups. Fine for borders.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet. | \$5.25 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | 9.00 | 75.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet. | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet. | 15.00 | 120.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet. | 22.50 | 180.00 |
| 8 to 10 fe | 30.00 | 250.00 |

In planning your collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens you should include Pachysandra (page 6) as an under-cover plant. It is one of the best plants that can be found for such a purpose.

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Native. Corymbs of rosy pink and white flowers in June. Bushy habit, fine for massing with rhododendrons or for naturalizing alone in partially shaded places.

| 15 to 18 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 1.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } 10 \\ & \$ 15.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } 100 \\ & \$ 120.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet, $B \& B$ | 2.00 | 18.00 | 150.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, B\&B | 3.60 | 30.00 |  |

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. Drooping Leucothœ. Arching branches of pendant, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Foliage a rich bronze in winter. Moist and shaded situations.


MAHONIA aquifolium. Oregon Holly Grape. Shining green leaves turn rich scarlet in autumn. Striking in May, when clusters of yellow flowers appear. Blueblack fruits. Best in half shade and in protected places in combination with other evergreen shrubs.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0.75 | \$6.50 | \$50.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1.80 | 15.00 | 135.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet, B\&B | 2.40 | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, B\&B | 3.00 | 25.00 | 225.00 |

M. Bealei. Leatherleaf Holly Grape. Broad, holly-like leaves and panicles of yellow flowers, followed by clusters of purple berries, similar to grapes. Prefers shade and well-drained soil.

Each For 10
15 to 18 inches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ \$22.50
18 to 24 inches............................... $3.00 \quad 27.00$
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. See pages 5 and 6.
PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Laland Fire-thorn. Semi-evergreen foliage. Popular because of its showy orange-scarlet berries in autumn. Excellent trained against walls. Mixed evergreen plantings. Upright Japanesque habit.
12 to 15 inches
$\$ 1.20$ each; $\$ 9.00$ for 10
RHODODENDRON carolinianum. To 6 feet. Evergreen; leaves to 3 inches long. Flowers pale rose-purple to white, bell-shaped, to $11 / 2$ inches across. May and June.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 inches | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches | 1.50 | 12.50 |

R. Hybrid Seedlings. Mixed colors.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet, B\&B | \$3.60 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet, $B \& B$ | 5.25 | 45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet, B\&B | 6.75 | 60.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet, B\&B | 7.50 | 70.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet, B\&B | 9.00 | 80.00 |

R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. Favorite variety for undergrowth in woodlands, natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation plantings in shady places. Flowers white to bluish white.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 feet | . \$2.40 | \$22.50 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 3.60 | 30.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet. | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | 5.00 | 45.00 |

## NARROW-LEAVED EVERGREENS

JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 4 to 5 feet. Foliage light bluish green. An irregular, broad, low, spreading shrub. Tolerant of city conditions. Very useful for massing, foundation plantings, rockeries, etc.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 inches | \$3.00 | \$27.00 | \$250.00 |
| 4- to 5 -foot spread, B\&B | 4.50 | 40.00 | 350.00 |
| 5 - to 6-foot spread, B\&B | 6.00 | 50.00 | 400.00 |

J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. A columnar form with young leaves glaucous; very hardy.

| 12 to 15 inches. | Each | For ${ }^{\text {For }} 10$ | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 inches. | 2.25 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

J. horizontalis (J. prostrata). Creeping Savin. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. Glaucous green foliage, creeping along the ground. For rockeries, colony plantings, and terraces. Especially effective in combination with pachysandra. Very good ground-cover.
15- to 18 -inch spread, B\&B

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Each } & \text { For } 10 \\
\$ 2.50 & \$ 22.50
\end{array}
$$

J. horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Evergreen, steely blue foliage. An excellent ground-cover with long branches trailing along the ground. Effective among rocks and for bank planting. Distinct purple hue in winter.

$$
\text { Each For } 10
$$

| 15- to 18-inch spread, | B\&B . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.25$ | \$20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18- to 24-inch spread, | B\&B . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 2 - to $21 / 2$-foot spread, | B\&B. . . . . . . . . . . . 3.60 | 30.00 |

PICEA excelsa nidiformis. Birdnest Spruce. Low form with very dense heads, having nest-like branchlets. 8 to 10 inches.
\$2.25 each; \$18.00 for 10
P. pungens glauca Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. The bluest of Blue Spruces, and foliage becomes even bluer in winter. Use as a specimen or in very open group planting.

$$
\text { Each For } 10
$$

3 to $31 / 2$ feet, $B \& B$....................... . $\$ 7.50 \quad \$ 66.00$
$31 / 2$ to 4 feet, B\&B..................... . . . . 9.0075 .00

PINUS montana Mughus. Mugho Pine. 5 to 6 feet. Dwarf, mound-like, compact, and neat in habit. Dark green foliage. New growth, opening like candles, in the spring. Use similar to box bush for low specimens, accent plant, and for rock-garden.

|  | Each | For |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2- to $21 / 2$-foot spread | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ - to 3 -foot spread, B\&B | 5.50 | 50.00 |
| 3 - to 4 -foot spread, B\&B | 6.00 | 55.00 |

RETINOSPORA plumosa. Plume Retinospora. Evergreen. Feathery. Pyramidal shape that may be sheared. Makes a good hedge.
15 to 18 inches, $B \& B$
\$1.80 each; \$15.00 for 10
R. plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Feathery growth, tipped with golden color during season.
15 to 18 inches, $B \& B$. ........ $\$ 1.80$ each; $\$ 15.00$ for 10
TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. A low form with wide spreading branches and dull bluish-green narrower and longer leaves.
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet
$\$ 6.00$ each; $\$ 52.50$ for 10

Taxus cuspidata. Yew. Dense, spreading habit. Deep green foliage. Very hardy. Tolerant of city conditions. For rockeries, foundation plantings, and mixed evergreen borders. Rock-plant.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12- to 15-inch spread | . $\$ 3.00$ | \$25.00 |
| 15- to 18 -inch spread | 3.60 | 30.00 |
| 11/2- to 2-foot spread | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 2 - to $21 / 2$-foot spread | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| $21 / 2$ - to 3 -foot spread | 8.25 | 75.00 |

T. cuspidata ( $T$. capitata). Upright Yew. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, with dense green foliage; slow-growing. For groupings or for hedges and garden use.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 inches. | \$2.00 | \$15.00 | \$125.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches. | 2.50 | 20.00 | 180.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ feet | 5.00 | 45.00 | 400.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 6.00 | 55.00 | 525.00 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ feet | 8.00 | 75.00 | 675.00 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 feet | 10.00 | 85.00 | 750.00 |
| 4 to $41 / 2$ feet | 12.00 | 100.00 | 900.00 |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 feet | 13.50 | 120.00 | 1000.00 |
| 5 to 51/2 feet | 15.00 | 135.00 |  |
| $51 / 2$ to 6 feet | 18.00 | 150.00 |  |

T. cuspidata brevifolia ( $T$. cuspidata nana). Dwarf Yew. 3 to 4 feet. Irregular, unique outline of Japanesque effect. Spreading branches, thickly clothed with short, rich dark green needles. For low, unusual hedges, evergreen plantings, and rock-gardens.

Each For 10

T. Hicksi. Distinctly columnar form with upright branches.

| 15 to 18 inches. | \$2.70 | \$25.00 | Per 225.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 feet | 5.25 | 45.00 | 425.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 15.00 | 135.00 |  |

T. media Hicksi. Hick's Yew. A distinctly columnar form with upright branches. Perfectly hardy. Useful for bordering formal gardens and for hedges. It makes an effective barrier because of the habit of growth.
5 to 6 feet
$\$ 18.00$ each; $\$ 150.00$ for 10
THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitae. Pyramidal form. Dark green foliage; withstands severe clipping. Splendid hedge-plant, bed and group plantings and naturalizing. In many respects this is the favorite evergreen for use where it is desired to give height to the planting plan.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet, B\&B | \$1.80 | \$15.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, B\&B | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet, B\&B | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, B\&B | 6.00 | 52.50 |

T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitae. 10 to 15 feet. Conspicuous golden yellow form; pyramidal outline. An excellent variety for color contrast in evergreen plantings.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$2.50 | \$22.50 | \$200.00 |

Many novel and valuable garden accessories-gazing-globes, sun-dials, fountains, etc.-are carried at our Display Rooms.

Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal American Arborvitae. Its tall, slender habit makes it splendid for formal use. Dense dark green, which it holds throughout the winter.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | \$2.70 | \$25.00 | \$225.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 4.00 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet. | 5.50 | 52.50 | 500.00 |

TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. 50 to 60 feet. Native. Handsome, graceful, dull green foliage. Grows well in sun or shade. For winter effect in deciduous planting; in groups with other large evergreens. For hedges and windbreaks; withstands clipping. Invaluable as a specimen tree.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 feet, nursery-grown | \$3.50 | \$30.00 | \$250.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, nursery-grown | 4.00 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, nursery-grown | 4.50 | 37.50 | 350.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, nursery-grown | 6.00 | 55.00 | 525.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet, nursery-grown | 7.50 | 70.00 | 675.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet, nursery-grown | 9.00 | 85.00 | 825.00 |
| 8 to 9 feet, nursery-grown | 12.00 | 100.00 |  |
| 9 to 10 feet, nursery-grown | 15.00 | 140.00 |  |

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. 50 to 60 feet. Native. Perfectly hardy at Boston. Darker green than preceding; also fuller habit than $T$. canadensis.

|  | Each | For 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | . \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 7.50 | 66.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet | 10.00 | 90.00 |

## CLIMBING VINES

Nature uses rich green vines to add beauty to the landscape and cover unsightly places. Wisdom suggests that in planning your home-grounds you follow Nature's lead.

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. A slender, twining, woody vine to 12 feet or more, with half-evergreen foliage of five small leaflets. Flowers small, purplish, in early spring, fragrant. The fruit is 3 to 5 inches long, but is seldom produced. A good vine where a light shade is desired. Has the habit of sending out growths from the base which creep over the ground or over shrubs, and the like, and so is satisfactory as a bank-cover. Drained soil in sun. Good autumn color.

| Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 3 0}$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Woody vine climbing to 30 feet or more by branched tendrils (not twining). Foliage large, with five leaflets, coloring various reds in the fall. Flowers greenish, small, in cymes. Fruits bluish black. An excellent native vine for covering tree-trunks or rough surfaces to which it can cling. Makes a beautiful hedge when trimmed to a substantial fence. Endures much shade and is one of our woodland ground-covers.

| Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| .40 | 3.60 | 30.00 |
| .50 | 4.80 | 45.00 |

Ampelopsis tricuspidata ( $A$. Veitchi). Boston Ivy. The popular close-clinging vine reaching 50 feet or more. Foliage attractive, glossy, roundish, 3-lobed, turning brilliant orange and reds in the autumn. Flowers and fruits somewhat similar to the above.

|  | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-year field-plants | \$0.40 | \$3.50 | \$25.00 |
| 4 -inch pot-plants | . 60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |

BIGNONIA radicans. Trumpet Creeper. A woody vine to 30 feet or more, not twining but clinging by rootlets. Foliage pinnate, with 9 to 11 leaflets about 2 inches long, glossy green. Flowers showy, tubular, scarlet with orange, in terminal racemes from July to September. Can be kept a shrub by yearly pruning. Suited also for use as a rambling shrub-like vine to cover walls, stumps, and the like. Good soil, sunlight. Good autumn color.
Each For 10 Per 100

3-year field-plants ............... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. A native woody twining vine to 20 feet or more, with ovate, glossy green leaves turning bright yellow in the fall. Showy, drooping clusters of orange fruits with crimson seeds clinging to the branches all winter. Endures considerable shade. Without support it will remain fairly shrub-like and may be used for massing.
Each For 10 Per 100

2-year field-plants, 2 to 3 feet... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$22.50
3-year field-plants .............. . . $40 \quad 3.50 \quad 30.00$
CLEMATIS, Large-flowering Hybrids. Vines from 6 to 12 feet, requiring trellis or wire support. Flowers large, 5 to 6 inches across, midsummer until frost. Should be planted in good soil with the crowns about 3 inches below the surface. The plants appear much more thrifty in sections where the soil contains considerable lime and is rather heavy.

Henryi. Pure white.
Jackmani. Deep violet-purple.
Edouard Andre. Rich dark crimson. The above three Clematis-

| above three Clematis | Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-year 6-inch pot-plants | \$1.00 | \$9.00 | \$85.00 |

C. paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. A vigorous, fast-growing species to about 12 feet. Foliage dark green, plentiful. Flowers fragrant, white, over an inch across, in many panicles, making a mass of bloom in September.
4-inch pot-plants .............. \$0.45 \$4.00 \$37.50
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. This splendid hardy climber is but little known and deserves more extensive cultivation. It climbs by rootlets like the English ivy. The foliage is bright green, and numerous white, flat flower-cymes are produced which average 8 to 10 inches across in June. Use on stone, cement or brick walls.

| Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.20$ | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 90.00$ |

LONICERA japonica Halliana. Honeysuckle. See page 21.

LYCIUM chinense. See page 34.

POLYGONUM Auberti. Silver Lace Vine. An herbaceous climber becoming somewhat woody at base. Strong plants will reach 25 feet in height during the season's growth. Light green foliage, often bronzy, and a profusion of silvery white, small flowers in erect spikes, even more beautiful than the popular Clematis paniculata which blooms at about the same time in September. Herbaceous perennial vines are scarce. Useful also for covering banks, etc. Good autumn color.

2-year field-plants, strong $\ldots . . .$| Each | For 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |  |

WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. A well-known vine, but not often used for its best purpose, that of covering steep banks and low walls. Such uses of this plant are beautiful and make the waste places a decided joy. Lavender-purple flowers. Rapid grower. Grafted from flowering plants.

|  |  | Each | For 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Larger plants from tubs, 2 to 3 feet...... $\$ 3.75$ | $\$ 30.00$ |  |  |
| Larger plants from tubs, 3 to 4 feet. . . . | 4.00 | 36.00 |  |

## PLANTS

FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES
To assist you in selecting plants for special purposes and places, these lists have been prepared. All are mentioned in this Catalog.
Plants growing in light shade are indicated by $L_{\text {; }}$ in medium shade by $M_{i}$ in heavy shade by $H$. Thus you will be able to select for various situations. Other plants are suitable for sunny positions.

## Ground-Cover Plants

Ethionema Iberidium
Ajuga reptans. H.
Akebia quinata.
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.
Arenaria balearica. M.
Arenaria montana. M.
Arenaria verna caespitosa. M.
Asarum canadense. L.
Aster Mauve Cushion.
Callirhoe involucrata. L.
Calluna vulgaris
(all varieties).
Campanula carpatica.
Cerastium tomentosum. L.
Convallaria majalis. H.
Cotoneaster horizontalis. L.
Cotoneaster humifusa.
Dianthus Beatrix. L.
Dianthus caesius.
Dianthus deltoides. L.
Euonymus radicans. LM. Euonymus rad. acutus. LM. Euonymus rad. colorata. LM Euonymus rad. kewensis. LM Euonymus rad. variegatis. LM. Euonymus rad. vegetus. LM. Ferns.

Adiantum pedatum. LMH.
Dennstaedtia (Dicksonia)
punctilobula. LM.
Polypodium vulaare. MH.
Galax aphylla. MH.
Gaultheria procumbens. MH.
Gypsophila repens.
Hedera Helix. LMH.
Hedera Helix Baltica
(gracilis). LMH.
Helianthemum (all varieties).
Hemerocallis flava. M.
Hemerocallis fulva. M.
Hypericum calycinum. LM.

Hypericum Moserianum. LMH. Iberis.
Iris cristata. MH.
Iris pumila. LM.
Juniperus (all varieties).
Lonicera japonica Halliana. LM.
Lysimachia Nummularia. MH.
Mazus reptans.
Mitchella repens. MH.
Myosotis palustris semper-
florens. LMH.
Nepeta Glechoma. LMH.
Nepeta Mussini.
Ophiopogon japonicum.
Pachysandra terminalis. LMH.
Phlox amœna.
Phlox divaricata. LM.
Phlox subulata (all varieties).
Plumbago Larpentae. LM.
Ranunculus repens. MH.
Rose, Max Graf.
Rosa Wichuriana.
Saxifraga.
Sedum (all varieties). LMH.
Sempervivums.
Shortia galacifolia. M.
Stachys lanata.
Teucrium Chamaedrys. L.
Thymus (all varieties).
Tunica Saxifraga.
Veronica filiformis. L.
Veronica repens. LM.
Veronica rupestris. LM
Vinca minor. LMH.
Vinca minor alba. LMH.
Vinca minor.
(Bowle's variety). LMH
Zanthorhiza apiifolia. LMH

## Plants for Rock-Gardens

Achillea Millefolium roseum.
Achillea Ptarmica, Boule de Neige.
Athionema Iberidium.
Ajuga genevensis. L.
Ajuga reptans. L.
Alyssum argenteum. L.
Alyssum saxatile compactum.
Alyssum serpyllifolium
Anchusa myosotidiflora.
Anemone Pulsatilla.
Aquilegia (all varieties).
Arabis alpina.
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.
Arenaria (all varieties).
Armeria (all varieties).
Artemisia frigida.
Aster alpinus.
Aster, Mauve Cushion
Aubrietia deltoides.
Calluna (all varieties).
Campanula carpatica.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Cheiranthus Allioni
Chrysanthemum articum.
Cotoneaster (all varieties). L
Dianthus (all varieties).
Dicentra eximia. L.
Dodecatheon Meadia. L.
Epimedium macranthum
niveum.
Euonymus (all varieties). LM.
Euphorbia Myrsinites.
Ferns (in variety).
Festuca glauca.
Gentiand Andrewsi.
Gypsophila repens.
Hedera Helix (all varieties)
Helianthemum (all varieties).
Heuchera Rosmondi.
Heuchera sanguinea.
lberis gibraltarica.
Iberis sempervirens
Iberis sempervirens
Little Gem.
Iris cristata. L
Iris pumila. L.
Lavandula vera.
Limonium latifolium
Linum perenne
Lychnis Coronaria.

Lysimachia Nummularia. L. Mazus reptans.
Mertensia virginica. L.
Mitchella repens. L.
Mitella diphylla. L.
Myosotis (all varieties). L
Nepeta Glechoma. L.
Nepeta Mussini.
Phlox amœena.
Phlox divaricata. L.
Phlox subulata (all varieties)
Platycodon grandiflorum. L.
Plumbago Larpentae. L.
Polemonium caeruleum.
Primula denticulata
cachemiriana.
Primula veris. L
Primula veris, Munstead Strain. L.
Ranunculus repens. L.
Salvia argentea.
Sanguinaria canadensis. L.
Santolina Chamaecyparissus.
Saponaria ocymoides.
Satureia (Calamintha) alpina. Saxifraga.
Sedums (dwarf, all varieties). L.

Sempervivum (all varieties)
Silene maritima.
Teucrium Chamaedrys.
Thymus (all varieties).
Tiarella cordifolia. L.
Trillium grandiflorum. L.
Trollius europceus. L.
Tunica Saxifraga.
Verbena canadensis.
Veronica filiformis.
Veronica incana.
Veronica repens
Veronica rupestris. L
Veronica rupestris rosea. L
Veronica spuria, Royal Blue.
Vinca minor. L.
Vinca minor alba. L
Vinca minor
(Bowle's variety). L.
Viola (all varieties).
Yucca filamentosa.

## Dwarf Evergreens and Shrubs for Rock-Gardens

Azalea (Evergreen).
Berberis verruculosa
Cotoneaster.
Daphne Cneorum.
Euonymus (all varieties)
Hedera Helix.
Hedera Helix Baltica (gracilis).

Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi
Lavendula vera
Picea excelsa nidiformis.
Pinus montana Mughus.
Taxus cuspidata brevifolia.

## Binding and Covering

## LOW BANKS AND TERRACES

Many times it is a problem to know the proper treatment of a high or low embankment, perhaps adjacent to the house or in another conspicuous position.

Such positions can readily be covered with low-growing evergreen plants such as Euonymus radicans colorata, Vinca minor, or other prostrate or semi-prostrate plants; or a combination with prostrate evergreens will be attractive, particularly because proper combinations will give rich contrasting foliage effect throughout the entire year.

We advise close planting either for large or small terraces and banks, that the soil be filled quickly with the roots of the plants to prevent washing. Also use Peat Moss in the soil as a mulch.

## Herbaceous and Dwarf Evergreen Plants

Achillea (all varieties).
Ajuga reptans. L.
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.
Aster, Mauve Cushion.
Calluna.
Chrysanthemum arcticum.
Chrysanthemum maximum.
Dianthus (all varieties).
Ferns (in variety).
Helianthemum.
Hemerocallis.
Hypericum calycinum.
Hypericum reptans.
Iberis.

Lavandula vera.
Lysimachia Nummularia.
Myosotis. L.
Nepeta Glechoma.
Nepeta Mussini.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox subulata.
Plumbago Larpentae.
Sedum (all varieties).
Veronica repens.
Veronica rupestris.
Veronica spuria, Royal Blue
Vinca minor.

## Deciduous and Evergreen Plants

Akebia quinata.
Berberis.
Bignonia radicans.
Celastrus scandens.
Cotoneaster (all varieties).
Euonymus (all varieties).
Hedera Helix. L.
Hedera Helix Balitica
(gracilis). L.

Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi.
Polygonum Auberti.
Rose, Max Graf.
Rosa Wichuraiana.
Symphoricarpos Chenaulti
Wisteria sinensis.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.

## ROADSIDE PLANTING

The object of roadside planting should be to obtain a natural effect. Therefore, the plants should be in large, irregular masses-a variation of low carpeting types with medium and high shrubs and trees, working out the natural lay of the land to the best advantage and taking into serious consideration the type of traffic using the road and how the planting will affect their clear vision at corners.

Best results are obtained by using small, well-rooted plants, closely placed to give proper, quick, and lasting mass and ground-cover effect along our roadside. Use plants which will bear out the natural atmosphere in the locality and give beauty with naturalistic effect.

## Perennials and Climbers for

## Roadside Planting

Achillea (all varieties).
Ajugas (Bugle)
Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
Asclepias incarnata.
Asclepias tuberosa.
Aster, Mauve Cushion.
Baptisia australis.
Baptisia tinctoria.
Bocconia cordata.
Celastrus scandens
Cephalaria alpina.
Cephalaria tatarica.
Euonymus (all varieties).
Eupatorium.
Ferns.
Hedera Helix.
Hemerocallis.
Hesperis matronalis.
Iris Pseudacorus.
Iris versicolor.

Liatris pyenostachya Lonicera japonica Halliana
Lysimachia Nummularia. L Lythrum Salicaria roseum.
Monarda didyma.
Monarda fistulosa.
Myosotis alpestris. L
Myosotis palustris. L.
Nepeta Glechoma. L.
Nepeta Mussini.
Pachysandra terminalis. L
Phlox subulata rosea.
Rose, Max Graf.
Rosa Wichuraiana.
Sedum spectabile. L
Thymus (all varieties)
Veronica spuria, Royal Blue.
Vinca minor
Wisteria sinensis.

## Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs for Roadside Planting

Azalea mollis. L
Berberis Thunbergi.
Cornus florida.
Cornus florida rubra.
Cotoneaster horizontalis.
Forsythia suspensa.
Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana.
Juniperus horizontalis Douglasi.

Lycium chinense.
Symphoricarpos Chenaulti
Tamarix africana.
Thuja occidentalis. Tsuga canadensis. L. Ulmus pumila.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia.

## WOODLAND PLANTING

Developing and planting a woodland is a most interesting type of gardening, because it is comparatively simple and still allows for full exercise of original thought. It also allows one to see, know, and grow many unusual and beautiful plants which require but slight attention if their peculiarities are noted at the time of planting.

In preparing for woodland planting, a system of winding walks or trails should be laid out. Rocks, old stumps, logs, low mounds of earth, and irregular contours are features which should be retained or introduced. Irregularity of soil-surface modifies the soil-moisture; these irregularities also aid in giving a natural setting and limit to the planting of one species.

Where it is necessary to improve the fertility or depth of the soil, Peat Moss or leaf-mold will be found satisfactory for the large majority of plants. The addition of an inch or more of good garden soil to the woodland loam is also recommended.

The cost of replanting with small nursery-grown shrubs and trees is not great and is far more successful than to replant with collected plants. The varieties here listed are ideal subjects for planting along rock-strewn woodland banks, open, uninteresting woodland, along streams, flanking woodland paths, massing along shady drives and borders of woods.

## Herbaceous and Evergreen Plants for the Woodland

In Full Shade

Ajuga reptans.
Asarum canadensis.
Convallaria majalis.
Cypripedium acaule.
Cypripedium pubescens.
Cypripedium spectabile. Dicentra Cucullaria. Eupatorium cœlestinum. Ferns (all varieties). Gaultheria procumbens. Iris Pseudacorus.
Iris versicolor.

Lobelia cardinalis. Lobelia syphilitica.
Lythrum superbum roseum.
Mertensia virginica.
Michella repens.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Polygonatum biflorum.
Sanguinaria canadensis.
Sedum ternatum
Shortia galacifolia.
Trillium grandiflorum.
Viola pedata.
In Semi-Shade
Iris pumila.
Iris versicolor
Lysimachia Nummularia.
Lythrum superbum roseum.
Mitella diphylla.
Myosotis alpestris.
Myosotis palustris semperflorens.
Nepeta Glechoma
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox divaricata.
Polemonium reptans.
Primula veris.
Ranunculus repens
Thalictrum aquilegifolium.
Tiarella cordifolia.
Trollius europaeus.
Veronica repens
Veronica rupestris.
Vinca minor.
Viola pedata.

## Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, and Vines

In Full Shade<br>Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Cornus florida. Cornus florida rubra. Euonymus radicans. Euonymus radicans vegetus. Galax aphylla. Hedera Helix.<br>Hedera Helix Baltica<br>(gracilis).<br>Kalmia latifolia.<br>Lonicera japonica Halliana,<br>Rhododendron maximum.<br>Tsuga canadensis.<br>Zanthorhiza apiifolia.<br>\section*{In Semi-Shade}<br>Ampelopsis quinquefolia.<br>Azalea amœna.<br>Azalea mollis.<br>Buxus sempervirens.<br>Celastrus scandens.<br>Cornus florida.<br>Cornus florida rubra.<br>Euonymus (all varieties).<br>Hedera Helix<br>Hedera Helix Baltica (gracilis).<br>Ilex glabra.<br>Ilex opaca.<br>Ilex verticillata.<br>Jasminum nudiflorum.<br>Kalmia latifolia.<br>Lonicera japonica Halliana.<br>Rhododendron maximum.<br>Thuja occidentalis.<br>Tsuga canadensis.<br>Zanthorhiza apiifolia.

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## HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 MONTGOMERY AVENUE NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA

## American Association of Nurserymen

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